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ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

OR

HISTORY OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN,

ON AN ENLARGED PLAN,

CONTAINING

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING WORKS
PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH;

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF SUCH AS ARE OF LESS CONSEQUENCE,
WITH SHORT CHARACTERS;

AND

NOTICES, OR REVIEWS, OF VALUABLE FOREIGN BOOKS;

ALSO THE

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE OF EUROPE, &c.

" At hæc omnia ita tractari præcipimus, ut non, Criticorum more, in laude et
" censura tempus teratur; sed plane *bistorice RES IPSÆ* narrantur, judicium
" *parcius* interponatur." BACON *de bistoria literaria conscribenda*.

V O L. XVI.

FROM MAY TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE, 1793.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, NO. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

M DCC XCIII.



Academie Cantabrigiensis
Liber.

THE
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For M A Y, 1793.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

ART. I. *A Narrative of the Campaign in India, which terminated the War with Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. With Maps and Plans illustrative of the Subject, and a View of Seringapatam.* By Major Dirom, Deputy Adjutant General of his Majesty's Forces in India. 1 vol. 4to. 300 pages, and nine plates. Price 1l. 1s. Faden. 1793.

THE late war with Tippoo Sultan must be allowed to have been peculiarly interesting in its progress, and fortunate in its conclusion. We have already presented our readers with some of the outlines of the first two campaigns (See the Marches of the British Armies in the Peninsula of India during the Campaigns of 1790 and 1791 by major Rennel, Vol. XIII. Art. III. p. 14.), and the present work is intended to contain a detail of the operations of our troops, during the last and decisive one.

Part I. contains a narrative of the transactions and operations of the British army previous to the siege of Seringapatam. In Chap. 1. we find the following description of an interview with the chiefs of our new allies, who joined lord Cornwallis soon after the retreat from before Tippoo's capital.

' On the 28th of may, the army fell back a few miles from the capital towards Milgottah, where the Mahratta armies were to encamp; and to prevent discussion and delay on points of ceremony, lord Cornwallis proposed to meet the Mahratta chiefs next day, at tents to be pitched midway between the Mahratta and the British camps.

' Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by general Medows, their staff, and some of the principal officers of the army, went to the tents at the hour appointed, which was one o'clock; but the chiefs, who consider precision as inconsistent with power and dignity, did not even leave their own camp till three, though repeated messages were sent that his lordship waited for them. They at length mounted their elephants, and proceeding as slow and dignified in their pace as they had been dilatory in their preparation, approached the place of appointment at four o'clock, escorted by several corps of their infantry, a retinue of horse, and all the pageantry of eastern state.

' The chiefs on descending from their elephants, were met at the door of the tent by lord Cornwallis and general Medows, who embraced them, and, after some general conversation, retired to a private place in another tent.

* Hurry Punt, about sixty years of age, a bramin of the first order, and the personage of greatest consequence, is said to be the third in the senate of the Mahratta state. His figure is venerable, of middle stature, and not corpulent; he is remarkably fair, his eyes grey, and his countenance of Roman form, full of thought and character.

* Purseram Bhow, aged about forty, stands high in military fame among the Mahrattas. He is an active man, of small stature, rather dark in his complexion, with black eyes, and an open animated countenance, in which, and his mien, he seemed desirous to shew his character of an intrepid warrior. His antipathy to Tippoo is said to be extreme; for the sultan had put one of his brothers to death in a most cruel manner, and Hyder's conquest to the northward fell chiefly upon the possessions of his family, which he lately recovered by the reduction of Darwar.

* Hurry Punt was destined to be the chief negotiator on the part of his nation; each commanded a separate army, but the Bhow was to be employed more immediately in the active operations of the field. The chiefs themselves, and all the Mahrattas in their suite, and indeed all their people, were remarkably plain, but neat, in their appearance. Mild in their aspect, humane in their disposition, polite and unaffected in their address, they are distinguished by obedience to their chiefs, and attachment to their country. There were not to be seen among them, those fantastic figures in armour, so common among the Mahomedans, in the Nizam's, or as they stile themselves, the Mogul army; adventurers collected from every quarter of the east, who priding themselves on individual valour, think it beneath them to be useful but on the day of battle, and when that comes prove only the inefficacy of numbers, unconnected by any general principle of union or discipline.

* The Mahrattas of every rank seemed greatly rejoiced in having effected this junction, and considered it as a happy omen, that this event should have taken place at Milgottah, a spot so renowned in their annals for the signal victory gained by Madharow in 1772, in which he completely routed and dispersed Hyder's army, and took all his cannon. Many of the chiefs and people who had served with that general, were now in these armies; but they had since felt the superiority of the forces of the Mysore, and were impressed with such an idea of Tippoo's discipline, and his abilities in the field, that they were not a little pleased in having joined the British army, without having occasion to try their fortune singly with the sultan. They all shewed great eagerness to hear the news, and to know the reason of our having burit our great guns. On being told of the victory of the 15th of may, and of the subsequent necessity of destroying the battering train from want of provisions, and not knowing of their approach, they partook in the joy and grief we had experienced on those events; and seeing that we considered the late defeat of Tippoo as a matter of course, and that we looked forward with confidence to the capture of the capital, they expressed themselves to the following effect: "we have brought plenty—do you get more guns—we will feed you, and you shall fight."

The conference between the generals and the chiefs broke up between five and six o'clock, apparently much to the satisfaction of both parties; and immediately after this, the famished followers of the English

Dirom's *Narrative of the Campaign in India.*

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English army ran to the Mahratta camp in thousands, and were happy to purchase grain at the most extravagant rate.

Chap. II. contains an account of the march of the allied army from Seringapatam to Bangalore,—arrangements in favour of the British troops, and disposition of the confederate forces, till after the monsoons.

Chap. III. Reduction of Oussor, Rayacotta, and the forts which command the Policode-pass—junction of the first convoys from the Carnatic.

Chap. IV. Reduction of the hill forts to the north-east of Bangalore—siege of Nundydroog—Tippoo's movements towards Chittledroog—he detaches Cummer ud-Deen Cawn against Coimbatore, and sends a reinforcement to Kitnaghery.

Chap. V. Position of the army to cover the convoys from the Carnatic—lieutenant-colonel Maxwell's expedition to the Baramaul—arrival of lieutenant colonel Geils with the battering train, at Bangalore—Cummer-ud-Deen Cawn's success at Coimbatore.

Chap. VI. Siege of Savendroog—escalade of Outredroog—and capture of other hill forts between Bangalore and Seringapatam.

Chap. VII. Siege of Gurramcondah—colonel Hay's arrival with a large convoy at Bangalore—arrangements of earl Cornwallis for the subsistence of the army.

The above summary of contents will convey an idea of the employment of the British troops and of the enemy, until the Bombay army set out, in order to re-ascend the Ghauts.

In Chap. VIII. we learn that they assembled at Cannanore on the 23d of November, and marched on the 5th of December towards the Poodicherrim Ghaut, on purpose to co-operate with lord Cornwallis.

Chap. IX. contains a short account of the operations of Purferam Bhow's army, the capture of Hooly Onore, and Bankahoor; the reduction of Simoga, and the expedition to Bidenore.

Chap. X. We now find that Tippoo, determining to act upon the offensive, detaches Cummer-ud-Deen Cawn, one of his principal generals, against Purferam Bhow, and at the same time sends a party of horse into the Carnatic, which advances within three or four miles of Madras, and carries terror and consternation every where along with it.

Fully determined on the capture of Seringapatam, lord Cornwallis had made every possible preparation, in order to enable him to effect the object of his wishes, and he seems to have been ably seconded by the zeal and abilities of colonel Duff, who appears to have contributed not a little to the success of the campaign, by his judicious management of the artillery.

Such [we are told] were the improvements introduced by the colonel, or acquired by experience during the war, that this unwieldy department moved with nearly as much ease as any other part of the army, whereas at the commencement of the first campaign, eighteen pounders with their stores, were got on with infinite difficulty, always created delay, and frequently required two days to make the distance of one short march. The chief improvements which effected this change in moving the great guns, were yoking the bullocks four, instead of two a-breast, and carrying back the chain to which they are yoked, to the axle of the gun, instead of the axle of

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the limber, by which the purchase is taken from the heaviest part of the machine, and the chain raised nearer to a level with the yokes.

* But above all, the use of the sagacious elephants (rarely employed by us in former wars) who marching behind the heaviest cannon, are always ready to shove them on, and help them over every difficulty, has proved of such evident and essential advantage, that they will in future be considered of the first consequence in all operations that require a train of heavy artillery. The great objection to elephants being employed with the army, was the difficulty of their subsistence, as it was supposed they could not live without a very large daily allowance of rice. This idea, which their keepers are interested and careful to inculcate, necessity and experience have set aside. The elephant is not only the most powerful, and most useful, but one of the most hardy animals that can be employed with an army. He carries a load equal to sixteen bullocks, and without risk of loss or damage on the march. He subsists upon the leaves or small branches of trees, on the sugar-cane or the plantain-tree: in short, he lives upon forage which horses and bullocks do not eat; any kind of grain will support him, and he will work as long without grain as any other animal. The loss of elephants, although they had their full share of hardship and fatigue, was inconsiderable in proportion to that of cattle; and far from being an incumbrance, or an expedient of necessity to supply the want of bullocks, they will hereafter be considered as the first, and most essential class of cattle that ought to be provided for the carriage of an Indian army.'

Part II. Chap. I. The army of the Soubah or Nizam, which had effected a junction with the combined forces a short time before, having encamped with the Mahrattas a few miles in the rear of the English troops, lord Cornwallis paid a visit to his highness, and invited him and Hurry Punt to see the British troops under arms on the following day.

* On the 31st of January, the line was accordingly ordered to be drawn out at noon for the reception of the eastern chiefs, when lord Cornwallis and general Medows went to meet them on the right of the encampment. Great pains had been taken to explain to the prince and chiefs the necessity of their coming at the time appointed; and in order to make the compliment satisfactory to them, who were more desirous of being seen by our army in all their state, than of seeing the troops to advantage, it was agreed that they should come on their elephants. The chiefs, notwithstanding all that had been said to them on the subject of punctuality, did not approach the right of the line till near three o'clock. The camp was pitched in a valley near Hooleadroog, and from the nature of the ground could not be in one straight line, but was formed on three sides of a square, with a considerable interval on account of broken ground between the divisions, which were thus encamped each with a different front.

* The reserve consisting of the cavalry, with a brigade of infantry in the centre, formed a division on the right of the line, and the two wings of the infantry formed the two other divisions of the encampment; the battering train being in the centre of the right wing, fronting Hooleadroog. The extent of the line, including the breaks between the divisions, was about four miles.

The prince, the minister, Hurry Punt, and the tributary nabobs of Cuddapah

Cuddapu and Canoul, who had accompanied Secunder Jaw from Hyderabad, were on elephants richly caparisoned, attended by a numerous suite of their best horse, and preceded by their chubdars, who call out their titles; surrounded in short by an immense noisy multitude.

The prince was in front, attended by sir John Kennaway, on an howdered elephant, near enough to answer such questions as might be asked by his highness respecting the troops. On his reaching the right of the line, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the park, while the cavalry, with drawn swords and trumpets sounding, received him with due honours as he passed along their front. He returned the officers salute and looked attentively at the troops. The 19th dragoons, of which they had all heard, attracted their particular notice, as they passed the corps of the reserve.

Having seen a regiment of Europeans besides the dragoons in the first division, the chiefs were not a little surprised to find a brigade of three regiments, on proceeding a little further in the centre of the second division: they had passed the sepoys at rather a quick pace, but went very slow opposite to the European corps, and seemed much struck with their appearance. The troops all in new clothing, their arms and accoutrements bright and glittering in the sun, and themselves as well dressed as they could have been for a review in the time of peace: all order and silence, nothing heard or seen but the uniform sound and motion in presenting their arms, accompanied by the drums and music of the corps, chequered and separated by the parties of artillery extended at the drag-ropes of their guns. The sight was beautiful even to those accustomed to military parade; while the contrast was no less striking, between the good sense of our generals on horseback, and the absurd state of the chiefs looking down from their elephants, than between the silence and order of our troops, and the noise and irregularity of the mob that accompanied the eastern potentates.

After passing the right wing, the road leading through some wood and broken ground, the chiefs, on ascending a height, were not a little astonished to discover a still longer line than the two they had passed, and which, in this situation, they could see at once through its whole extent. But for the battering train, which occupied a mile in the centre of this division, at which they looked with wonder; but for the difference of the dress and music of the highland regiments in the second brigade, and the striking difference of size and dress between the Bengal sepoys in the right and the coast sepoys which they now saw on the left wing; but for these distinctions which they remarked, such was the extent of ground, that the army covered, and the apparent magnitude of its numbers, that the chiefs might have imagined a part of the same troops were only shewn again upon other ground, an expedient not unusual among themselves, whenever they have it in view to impress strangers with a false idea of the strength of their forces. It was five o'clock before the chiefs reached the left of the line, when having expressed themselves highly gratified with all they had seen, they accompanied lord Cornwallis to his tents.'

On the next day, the allied armies commenced their march from Hooleadroog towards Seringapatam, and on the 5th of february, after crossing a range of barren hills, had a view of that city, and of

the sultan's encampment under its walls. The ground which they occupied that afternoon extended across the valley of Milgottah, at the distance of about six miles from Tippoo's camp, and capital.

Chap. II. We here learn, that the encampment of the allied armies was divided by a small stream called the Lockany river, which, taking its rise from a lake below Milgottah, runs through the valley into the Cavery. The British troops formed the front line; their right wing reached from the river along the rear of the French rocks to a large tank which covered that flank; the park of artillery and the left wing extended from the other side of the river to the verge of the hills which the army had crossed on their last march. The reserve was encamped about a mile in the rear, and sufficient space was left between it and the line, for the stores and baggage. The Mahratta and the Nizam's armies were also in the rear, somewhat farther removed to prevent all interference with the English camp. The sultan's position is thus described:

“ On both sides of the river, opposite to the island of Seringapatam, a large space is enclosed by a bound hedge, which marks the limits of the capital, and is intended as a place of refuge to the people of the neighbouring country, from the incursions of horse. On the south side of the river, this enclosure was filled with inhabitants, but that on the north side was occupied only by Tippoo's army. The bound hedge on the north side of the river, includes an oblong space of about three miles in length, and in breadth from half a mile to a mile, extending from nearly opposite to the west end of the island, to where the Lockany river falls into the Cavery. Within this inclosure the most commanding ground is situated on the north side of the fort; and, besides the hedge, it is covered in front by a large canal, by rice fields, which it waters, and partly by the windings of the Lockany river. Six large redoubts, constructed on commanding ground, added to the strength of this position, one of which on an eminence, at an *ead-gah* or mosque, within the north-west angle of the hedge, advanced beyond the line of the other redoubts, was a post of great strength, and covered the left of the encampment. The right of Tippoo's position was not only covered by the Lockany river, but beyond it by the great Carrighaut hill, which he had lately fortified more strongly, and opposite to the lower part of the island defends the ford. The eastern part of the island was fortified toward the river by various redoubts and batteries, connected by a strong intrenchment with a deep ditch, so that the fort and island formed a second line, which supported the defences of the first beyond the river: and when the posts there should be no longer tenable, promised a secure retreat, as from the outworks to the body of the place.

“ Tippoo's front line, or fortified camp was defended by heavy cannon in the redoubts, and by his field train and army, stationed to the best advantage. In this line there were 100 pieces, and in the fort and island, which formed his second line, there were at least three times that number of cannon: the defence of the redoubts on the left of Tippoo's position, was intrusted to Syed Hummed and Syed Gufar, two of his best officers, supported by his corps of Europeans and Lally's brigade, commanded by monsieur Vigie. Sheik Anser, a sipadar or brigadier of established reputation, was on the great Carrighaut hill. The sultan himself commanded the centre, and right of his

his line, within the bound hedge, and had his tent pitched near the sultan's redoubt, so called from being under his own immediate orders. The officer is not known who commanded the troops in the island; but the garrison in the fort was under the orders of Syed Saib. The sultan's army certainly amounted to above five thousand cavalry, and between forty and fifty thousand infantry.'

Tippoo, perceiving from the first moment he heard of the junction of the allies, that it would be impossible for him to keep the field, had employed his chief attention, and the exertions of the main body of his army, in fortifying this camp, and strengthening and improving his defences in the fort and island. The country having been already laid waste during the former campaign, he was resolved to protract the siege of his capital until the want of supplies, or the approach of the monsoon, should oblige his enemies once more to withdraw: but this scheme proved abortive.

Chap. III. Lord Cornwallis, determined to impress not only the enemy, but the allies, with a high idea of the valour of his troops, attacked Tippoo's fortified camp, and the island, on the night of the 6th of february. The centre division was commanded by his lordship in person, the right by general Medows, and the left by lieutenant-colonel Maxwell. On this occasion, they penetrated the enemy's lines in every possible direction; and although the troops under the orders of general Medows were rather unfortunate in the direction of their operations, they had their share in the dangers and fatigues of the night, and contributed not a little to the success of the expedition, by the capture of the *cad-gab* redoubt.

Chap. IV. This chapter contains a detail of the operations of the 7th of february, during which the enemy were repulsed from their principal batteries, and were discomfited in every attempt to rally, and resume their former position. Such indeed was the consequence of these reiterated victories, that Tippoo's followers began to forsake him, and several French, and other Europeans in his army, went over to the allies.

Chap. V. The sultan finding himself repeatedly foiled in his attempts to dislodge the British troops from the island, at last abandoned his lines during the night, and withdrew his forces. After this, his capital was strongly and closely invested on its two principal sides,

Chap. VI. All the necessary arrangements and preparations having been made for the siege, Tippoo seems to have been at length seriously alarmed, and we now find him seemingly inclined to treat for peace.

Chap. VII. An attempt was made notwithstanding this, by some of his cavalry, to cut off the commander in chief, but this scheme proved unsuccessful; and indeed, there does not appear to be any evidence that it was countenanced by the sultan. General Abercrombie, with the Bombay army, having joined lord Cornwallis on the 16th of february, and gabions, fascines, and pickets having been prepared, the place was now about to be attacked in form.

The fort of Seringapatam, of a triangular figure, constructed on the west end of the island, is embraced by the branches of the river on its two longest sides, the third side, or base of the triangle towards the island, being the face most liable to attack, is covered by strong outworks, and is defended by two very broad and massive ramparts, the second at a considerable distance within the first, both having good

flank defences, a deep ditch, with draw-bridges, and every advantage of modern fortification. The two other sides of the fort being protected by the river, it was intended that the main attack should have been carried on from the island by making a lodgment in the Dowlet Baug, or rajah's garden, and from thence to run regular approaches against the north-east angle of the fort, which would also be subject to a powerful enfilade attack from batteries on the north bank of the river. Much time, and many lives must probably have been lost in this attack, the undertaking was arduous; but there being no impediment, besides those of art to encounter, the superior power of our troops and artillery could not fail of success.'

Chap. VIII. The trenches having accordingly been opened against the north face, on the 19th of february, lord Cornwallis made a diversion in order to draw off the attention of the enemy, and the Bombay army crossed the river, and invaded the south-west face of the fort.

Chap. IX. Tippoo's fate seemed now to be drawing near a crisis, yet he himself appeared to be undismayed, for he was seen every where encouraging his troops, directing the reparation of his ramparts, and strengthening such works as could in any manner contribute to his defence. He however once more evinced an inclination to treat, and lord Cornwallis again listened to his proposals for peace, and agreed to receive his vakeels. But he had not as yet brought his haughty mind to submit to the conditions insisted upon by the allies; for he now made an attack upon the Bombay army, in which however he experienced a severe repulse.

Chap. X. The second parallel was completed during the nights of the 22d and 23d of february, the ground fixed upon for the breaching batteries in a very advantageous situation, within about five hundred yards of the fort, and all the army puffed up with the hope of plunder, when a message was sent to the trenches to cease firing, and forbear from further hostilities. This, which was afterwards notified more fully in general orders, created a visible dejection among the soldiers, who could hardly be restrained from continuing their labours.

The following preliminary articles of peace, prescribed by lord Cornwallis to Tippoo Sultan, are to be found in Chap. I. Part III.

* Art. I. One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultan was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the allies from the countries adjacent, according to their situation.

* Art. II. Three crores and thirty lacs of rupees to be paid by Tippoo Sultan, either in gold mohurs, pagodas, or bullion. 1. One crore and sixty-five lacs to be paid immediately. 2. One crore and sixty-five lacs to be paid in three payments, not exceeding four months each.

* Art. III. All prisoners of the four powers, from the time of Hyder Ally, to be unequivocally restored.

* Art. IV. Two of Tippoo Sultan's three eldest sons to be given as hostages for a due performance of the treaty.

* Art. V. When they shall arrive in camp with the articles of this treaty, under the seal of the sultan, a counterpart shall be sent from the three powers. Hostilities shall cease, and terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendship shall be agreed upon.

Tippoo is said to have been prevailed upon with infinite difficulty,

to subscribe to these hard conditions, and the uneasiness of the feraglio was extreme, at parting with the boys, who were to be sent to the English camp as hostages ; at length, on the 26th about noon, they left the fort, which appeared to be crowded with people ; the sultan himself was on the rampart above the gateway.

The princes were each mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned, and seated in a silver howder, and were attended by their father's vakeels, and the persons already mentioned, also on elephants. The procession was led by several camel harcarras, and seven standard bearers, carrying small green flags, suspended from rockets, followed by one hundred pikemen with spears inlaid with silver. Their guard of 200 sepoys, and a party of horse, brought up the rear. In this order they approached headquarters, where the battalion of Bengal sepoys, commanded by captain Welch, appointed for their guard, formed a street to receive them.

Lord Cornwallis, attended by his staff, and several of the principal officers of the army, met the princes at the door of his large tent as they dismounted from the elephants ; and after embracing them, led them on, one in each hand, to the tent ; the eldest, Abdul Kalick, was about ten ; the youngest, Mooza-ud-Deen, about eight years of age. When they were seated on each side of lord Cornwallis, Gullam Ally, the head vakeel, addressed his lordship as follows : " These children were this morning the sons of the sultan my master ; their situation is now changed, and they must look up to your lordship as their father."

Chap. II. Contains a statement of some difficulties that had arisen relative to the adjustment of the treaty of peace.

Chap. III. Consists of a retrospect of the military transactions in India since the former peace, and a short statement of the general consequences of the late war.

In the appendix is to be found a copy of the definitive treaty, by which it appears, that the territory ceded to each of the three confederate powers produce a revenue amounting to thirty-nine and a half additional lacs of rupees : the translation of an address to mussulmen in general from Fittah Ally Cawn Tippoo : the translation of the characters engraved on his great seal, by which it would appear, that he affected to be a prophet as well as a conqueror : and finally, the translation of a letter from the rajah of Traufencore to sir Archibald Campbell, K. B., governor and commander in chief at Fort St. George.

We have received much satisfaction from this curious and interesting work, and recommend the perusal of it to all those who are desirous of being acquainted with the late successful operations of the British army in India. The engravings and typography are executed in a masterly manner.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. II. *The History of the principal Transactions of the Irish Parliament, from 1634 to 1666, &c.* 8vo. Vol. II. 415 pages. Price 7s. in boards. Cadell. 1792.

HAVING given so copious an account of the first volume of this work in our Review, Vol. xv, p. 153, little more can be necessary on the present occasion than a summary view of the contents of that before us, which is chiefly supplementary to the former.

The first part of the volume contains the proceedings of the commons of Ireland from 1634 to 1666—The state of the case of the College of Dublin; and the proceedings of the commons in 1662 and 1663.

This is succeeded by a view of the characters of the principal speakers in the Irish parliament, from 1613 to 1666, viz. sir John Davies, primate Usher, duke of Ormond, primate Bramhall, sir James Ware, sir Audley Mervyn, Mr. Whalley, sir John Temple, lord Massareene, lord Roscommon, sir William Petty, sir William Temple.

A summary of the work concludes what may be termed the substance of the volume.

The appendix contains—1. Lord Mountmorres's speech relative to rehearing causes.—2. Heads of the establishment of Ireland—3. A catalogue of the Irish nobility in 1751, and of the same in 1681.—4. Instructions for the council of trade in 1664.—5. State of the parliament at Westminster in 1654.—6. A copy of a grant of all his majesty's revenue in Ireland to sir James Shaen and others for seven years from 1675.—7. An act for naturalizing foreign merchants, &c. 20 Geo. III. c. 19.

The characters of sir John Temple, lords Massareene and Roscommon, sir William Petty, and sir William Temple will, we dare believe, be interesting to our readers. p. 159.

* Sir John Temple, the master of the rolls, was very eminent in the house of commons from one thousand six hundred and forty, to the end of the parliaments held in the reign of the second Charles; and though very inferior to his son as a writer, he appears to have been

"A faithful painter of the ills he saw."

* The most eminent members of the house of lords after the restoration, were lord Massareene and the earl of Roscommon: both of them may be considered as useful members of parliament, particularly the first, who seems to have been the most able speaker in that house. Under the name of sir John Clotworthy, he was very forward in the impeachment of lord Strafford; and his activity and merit are conspicuous in Rushworth's collections.

* The latter is better known as a poet than as a politician, though he does not appear to have been altogether inactive in parliament. As a writer, his merit is universally acknowledged; he was the first who proposed the scheme of an academy to fix the

the standard of our language, which Swift revived afterwards in an address to lord Oxford ; and he is regarded by Johnson, as an eminent benefactor to English literature.

‘ Sir William Petty, who was the son of a clothier in Wiltshire, went over as physician to the army which had been raised under the parliamentary standard in Ireland : he was afterwards a member for Eastlooe, in Richard Cromwell’s parliament, and was returned for the borough of Ennistiogue in the Irish parliament after the restoration, in which he appears to have been a very useful and active member. His knowledge of calculations, so demonstrated by his tracts upon political arithmetic, placed him at the head of the court of claims, where he was enabled to raise the vast fortune of fifteen thousand pounds *per annum* : a prodigious sum in those days from this slender commencement *.

‘ Sir William Temple was elected, together with his father, a representative for the county of Carlow in one thousand six hundred and sixty-one ; he was then about thirty years of age. According to his own account, his loyalty, his principles, and attachment to the constitution, would not allow him to enter upon the scene of public affairs before that period.

‘ For three generations the Temple family were in the most important public stations in Ireland. William Temple, the grandfather, had been the first provost of the university of Dublin ; sir John Temple, his father, was master of the rolls from the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, and a member of the house of commons ; and his second son, the solicitor general, sir John Temple, was for a session deputy speaker, which was the only instance of such a designation, as has been already mentioned, that occurs in the annals of the Irish parliament †.

* * The honourable John Fitzmaurice, brother of the earl of Kerry, married the grand-daughter and heiress of sir William Petty, whence the present marquis of Lansdown has derived his vast property.

† ‘ The following is an authentic account of the descendants of sir John Temple, and of the distribution of the property of the family :

‘ Sir John Temple, master of the rolls in Ireland in 1639, left two sons ; sir William Temple, baronet, and sir John Temple, knight, solicitor general and deputy speaker of the house of commons in 1661, during the absence of the speaker sir Audley Mervyn as a parliamentary commissioner in England. The latter settled in England in the year 1685, and was father to the first, and great grandfather to the present lord Palmerston.

‘ Sir William Temple’s son, who was a victim of political despair in his father’s life-time soon after the revolution, left two daughters ; the elder was married to her cousin Mr. Temple, and the younger to Mr. Bacon of Suffolk : in the issue of the latter, the greater part of sir William Temple’s property has been vested, and they are supposed to be possessed of some valuable papers of their great ancestors.’

* Sir William Temple attended parliament only in the sessions from one thousand six hundred and sixty-one to one thousand six hundred and sixty-three : he was appointed envoy to the bishop of Munster in September one thousand six hundred and sixty-five, previous to the meeting, and did not appear in his place during that last session ; nor did he return again to Ireland till Essex's administration in one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, when he wrote the letter to his excellency upon the advancement of the trade of Ireland.

* During those sessions, when the act of settlement was depending, he was the principal and most active member of the house ; every circumstance relative to this incomparable man has been minutely observed, traced with pleasure, and recorded with delight in the foregoing observations. His first motion was for an address relative to the royal union with a daughter of Portugal ; and in the propositions for the arrangement of the property of Ireland under the act of settlement, the principal part fell to sir William Temple.

* His services as a parliamentary commissioner in England were such, that parliament voted him an extra reward, besides what he had in common with his colleagues ; and upon his return from England in one thousand six hundred and sixty-two, he resumed his wonted activity and useful exertions in parliament ; but he seems to have had early views and schemes to engage in a more extensive sphere, and in that brilliant diplomatic career which he afterwards pursued, and for which no man was ever more qualified, from the universality of his learning and the elegance of his accomplishments. He wrote with the greatest facility in Latin and French ; and a few of his dispatches are in Spanish, which, I remember to have heard from a very intelligent Spaniard *, were not correct ; but to write with tolerable intel-

* * Colonel de Miranda. This gentleman, a native of Mexico, is one of the most extensive and enlightened travellers which the present, or perhaps any period can boast ; and it is with peculiar delight and satisfaction that the author recollects the information he has received from his friendship and conversation. Colonel de Miranda spent near ten years in travelling through the whole continent of America, and in every part of Europe, particularly in Russia and Turkey. He has made the most valuable observations and collections in every country he has visited, which he has arranged with a rare and classical style, and a happy combination of ancient and modern learning.

* The empress of Russia, with that discernment and liberal protection of science which will immortalize the name of the second Catherine, has distinguished this extraordinary man by her favour and protection, and seemed desirous to have induced him to settle in Russia, as one whose knowledge and ability, whenever or wherever they shall be displayed, must be a signal and valuable acquisition to any country.*

Ligenot

ligence in that language, must be admitted to be a rare and uncommon talent.

‘ It was the great abilities he displayed as a man of business in the Irish parliament, (for however excellent his compositions are, there are no proofs of his being an eloquent speaker either in the Irish or the British senate,) that recommended him to the patronage of the duke of Ormond ; and it was the peculiar eulogium of that illustrious nobleman, to have selected two such characters as sir Robert Southwell and sir William Temple for foreign embassies, which were then filled in a very different manner from what we have lately seen ; witness the cotemporary designations of those great characters to Holland and to Portugal, (of which countries both of them have written the best accounts *,) of lord Hollis at Paris, and of Mr. Godolphin, afterwards lord treasurer, in Spain.

‘ His friendship with the duke of Ormond was uniform and constant through all the changes of fortune. “ I confess,” says sir William Temple in his first letter to his grace, “ I am extremely pleased with any testimony of your favour and recollection of me, which I must account to be the best, as I must ever consider them as the first of my good fortunes ; nor shall I be ever so much pleased with any lucky hit that may happen to me in public employments, from any other respect, than from some occasion to testify the gratitude and resentment of kindness shewn to me when I was idle and unknown.”

‘ To dwell upon a character and upon a career which was so brilliant and so well known would be superfluous, though some enlargement upon such a subject is almost unavoidable.

‘ After his success in his first commission to Van Galen, the warlike bishop of Munster, in one thousand six hundred and fifty-five ; after his good fortune in his first embassy, his address in negotiating the triple alliance, where the first principles of the Dutch constitution were superseded by the representation of an over-ruling necessity, which had remained inviolate since the union of Utrecht ; after the joy with which he was received by the Dutch deputies upon his second embassy, who told him that his appearance among them at that time was like that of the swallow in spring, the certain harbinger and sure forerunner of fair weather ; after the brilliant testimony of his merit from De Wit and from the states ; after all those shining qualities and uncommon successes, we cannot help lamenting his fate in his last embassy, and how much he was traversed by Du Cros, a wretched minion, who was dispatched from the duchess of Portsmouth’s bed-chamber, when the second Charles became the miserable pensioner of Lewis the fourteenth, and was induced to abandon his allies in the treaty of Nimeguen.

‘ As no ambassador ever kept up the port and dignity of his

• • Sir Robert Southwell’s History of the Revolutions of Portugal to the year 1667.’

character* better than sir William Temple, it is still more to the disgrace of that court, that the arrears of his appointments were never discharged, and that he was no gainer, perhaps a loser, by his embassies.

* It was his maxim, that the surest rule of deception in an ambassador was to speak the truth, because men would never believe those ministers to be sincere: a maxim in contradiction to that infamous rule of sir Henry Wooton's, that an ambassador was a man deputed to tell lies for the benefit of his country.

* The consequence of his character, and of his sincerity, was so great, that the interests of rival nations and of contending parties were deposited in his hands, as in a sacred asylum of probity and honour; and mankind were charmed with the proof of that well-known but neglected aphorism, "that honesty is the best policy;" contrary to the opinion of those reptiles who too often glide into public employments, by the miserable shifts of cunning and deceit; who place the reputation of wisdom in the accumulation of wealth, and in the exercise of that instinct which mankind possess in common with the meanest and most contemptible animals.

* * Of the state with which sir William Temple travelled as ambassador to the congress of Nimeguen, the following account of his passing the Pont Volant there, will be found very curious and satisfactory. Vol. ii. page 342. Oct. Ed.

* The river of Nimeguen is very rapid in the midst of the stream which lies near the town, and spreads very broad upon the other side to the Betuwe, being upon flat grounds: the first part of it is passed by a very large ferry-boat, which held at once my two coaches and six horses, one waggon, and my trunks, and eight saddle horses, and would have received many more. This boat is of a contrivance so singular as well as so commodious, that I have much wondered never to have seen it practised in any other place; for the force of the stream drives the boat across the river without the least pains of the men, being kept to its course by a strong cable extended from one side to the other, and fastened to a pully set up for that purpose in the boat; so that no stress of weather hinders this passage, and the harder the stream runs, the sooner it is made. Where the river grows shallow and the current slack, on the Betuwe side, it is supplied by a bridge of planks for about two hundred paces, which are ill kept, many loose or shaking, and no defence on the sides. When my coaches were upon this bridge, the cannon of the town began to fire, and so continued all the while I was upon the river, which was a piece of civility well understood: but my horses were so unruly with that noise and the clatter of the planks, that they were much likelier to have carried me into the river than into the boat: but when with the help of my servants on foot that led them, we got in there, we were as safe as in a house, and got well away to the town, where I landed at sir Lionel Jenkins' house, and staid there till late in the evening to avoid any visits or ceremonies that night."

* The

* The retirement of this great man has bequeathed the most invaluable legacy to posterity. Of the taste and elegance of his writings too much can never be said, illuminated as they are by that probity and candour which pervade them, and those charms which render truth irresistible.

* Though other writers may be more the objects of imitation to the scholar, yet his style is certainly the best adapted to the politician and the man of fashion: nor would such an opinion be given, were it not for an anecdote of Swift which I had from the late Mr. Sheridan, who told me the dean always recommended him as the best model, and had repeatedly said that the style of sir William Temple was the easiest, the most liberal, and the most brilliant in our language.

* When we consider the contempt of wealth, the disinterestedness of Temple; when we perceive, that in his whole life, his thoughts were ever turned, rather upon how much less he wanted, than how much more; when we consider that his promise to Charles the second, that he would live for the remainder of his days as good a subject as any he had, but would never more engage in public employments, was most religiously kept, even after that revolution, of which he himself had been a primary cause, by the negociation of the prince's match with Queen Mary; we must recognise that true genuine definition of a man of honour, which may be truly explained, by a scrupulous attachment to professions and engagements.

* In a word, when we consider his probity, his disinterestedness, his contempt of wealth, the genuine beauty of his style, which was as brilliant, as harmonious, and as pure as his life and manners; when we reflect upon the treasures which he has bequeathed by his example and by his works to his country, which no man ever loved better, or esteemed more; we cannot avoid considering sir William Temple as one of the greatest characters which has appeared upon the political stage; and he may be justly classed with the greatest names of antiquity, and with the most brilliant characters which adorn and illustrate the Grecian or Roman annals.

D.

ART. III. *The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq.* By Himself. 4to. 144 pages. 2 plates. Price 7s. 6d. in boards. B. and J. White. 1793.

AMONG literary men, there are few persons now living to whom the world has been more indebted than to Mr. Pennant. We say *now living*, for though the title speaks of *the late* Thomas Pennant, Esq., an advertisement prefixed to this life informs the reader, that it is only the termination of his authorial existence which is there announced; and that, in person, he 'still haunts the bench of justices, and is now active in hastening levies of generous Britons into the field.' Whatever may be thought, in general, of the propriety of a man's becoming his own biographer, there can be no doubt that a man of letters and science is best able to write his own literary life; and, we believe, there are few persons who have been instructed and amused by the valuable productions of Mr. P.'s pen, who will not be pleased to receive from him-
self

self an account of those various labours and journeys, which have so largely contributed to the public stock of knowledge, in the several branches of natural history, antiquities, and topography.

The work is written in that easy, simple, and lively style, which runs through all Mr. P.'s narrative writings. He begins with mentioning the circumstances which first gave him a taste for natural history; and proceeds to relate, in chronological order, and with the exactness of a journalist, several particulars of his tours; his interviews with eminent men; the literary honours conferred upon him; the time and other circumstances of his several publications; and the like. The narrative is enlivened with anecdotes, verses, and miscellaneous remarks; from which the reader will be led to admire the disposition and character, as well as the talents and active industry of the author. In a journey to the continent in 1765, Mr. P. visited Buffon and Voltaire: his account is as follows:

P. 4.—‘ I made some stay at that capital, and was during the time made happy in the company of the celebrated naturalist *Le Comte de Buffon*, with whom I passed much of the time. He was satisfied with my proficiency in natural history, and publickly acknowledged his favourable sentiments of my studies in the fifteenth volume of his *Histoire Naturelle*. Unfortunately, long before I had any thoughts of enjoying the honor of his acquaintance, I had, in my *British Zoology*, made a comparison between the free-thinking philosopher, and our great religious countryman Mr. Ray, much to the advantage of the latter. The subject was a mole, really too ridiculous to have been noticed; but such was his irritability, that, in the first volume of his *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux*, he fell on me most unmercifully, but happily often without reason. He probably relented, for in the following volumes he frequently made use of my authority, which fully atoned for a hasty and misguided fit of passion. I did not wish to quarrel with a gentleman I truly esteemed, yet, unwilling to remain quite passive, in my index to his admirable works, and the *Planches Enluminées*, I did venture to repel his principal charge, and, *con amore*, to retaliate on my illustrious assailant. Our blows were light, and I hope that neither of us felt any material injury.’

‘ I must blame the *Comte* for suppressing his acknowledgment of several communications of animals which I sent to him for the illustration of his *Histoire Naturelle*. One was his *Cougar Noir*, Suppl. iii. 223. tab. lxii; my *Jaguar* or *Black Tiger*, Hist. Quad. 1. No. 190. Another was the drawing of his *Ijatis*, Suppl. iii. tab. xvii. which he attributes to good *Peter Collinson*. The third was his *Chacal Adive* of the same work, p. 112. tab. xvi; and my *Barbary Fox*, Hist. Quadr. 1. No. 171, of which I furnished him with the designs. These are no great matters: I lament them only as small defects in a great character.

‘ I took the usual road to *Lyon*, excepting a small digression in *Burgundy*, in compliance with the friendly invitation of the *comte*, to pass a few days with him in his seat at *Monbard*. His house was built at the foot of a hill crowned with a ruined castle: he had converted the castle-yard into a garden, and fitted up one of the towers into a study. To that place he retired every morning, about seven o'clock, to compose his excellent works, free from all interruption. He continued there till between one and two, when he returned, dined with his family, and gave up the whole remainder of the day to them and his friends,

friends, whom he entertained with the most agreeable and rational conversation.

‘At Ferney, in the extremity of the same province, I visited that wicked wit Voltaire; he happened to be in good-humour, and was very entertaining; but, in his attempt to speak English, satisfied us that he was perfect master of our oaths and our curses.

‘The forenoon was not the proper time to visit Voltaire; he could not bear to have his hours of study interrupted; this alone was enough to put him in bad humour, and not without reason. Lesser people may have the same cause of complaint, when a lounging, who has no one thing to do, breaks on their hours of writing, estimates the value of their time by his own, and diverts their attention in the most precious hours of the rural morning.’

At the close of his account of his publications, Mr. P., with the honest satisfaction of one who is conscious of not having lived in vain, says of himself,

P. 34—‘I am often astonished at the multiplicity of my publications, especially when I reflect on the various duties it has fallen to my lot to discharge. As father of a family, landlord of a small but very numerous tenantry, and a not inactive magistrate. I had a great share of health during the literary part of my days; much of this was owing to the riding exercise of my extensive tours, to my manner of living, and to my temperance. I go to rest at ten; and rise winter and summer at seven, and shave regular at the same hour, being a true *misanthropion*. I avoid the meal of excess, a supper; and my soul rises with vigour to its employs, and (I trust) does not disappoint the end of its Creator.

‘Quin corpus onustum
Hesternis vitiis, animum quoque prægravat una,
Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ.
Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori
Membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit.

‘Behold how pale the seated guests arise
From suppers puzzled with varieties!
The body too, with yesterday's excess
Burthen'd and tir'd, shall the pure soul depres;
Weigh down this portion of celestial birth,
This breath of God, and fix it to the earth.’

In the course of this narrative, Mr. P. has introduced an ode occasioned by a lady professing an attachment to indifference; lines occasioned by the accident of a lady being chosen, on the same day, patroness of a book-society, and a hunting meeting; and the following satirical lines on the disgraceful character of a buck-parson. P. 20.

‘F R I E N D.

‘YOU, you in fiery purgat'ry must stay
Till gall, and ink, and dirt of scribbling day
In purifying flames are purg'd away.

‘T R A V E L L E R.

‘O trust me, dear D***, I ne'er would offend
One pious divine, one virtuous friend:

' From nature alone are my characters drawn,
 ' From little Bob Jerom to bishops in lawn.'
 O trust me, dear friend, I never did think on
 The holies who dwell near th' o'erlooker of *Lincoln*.
 Not a prelate or priest did e'er haunt my slumber,
 Who instructively teach betwixt *Tweeda* and *Humber*;
 Nor in south, east, or west do I stigmatise any
 Who stick to their texts, and those are the MANY.
 But when crossing and jostling come queer men of G—d,
 In rusty brown coats, and waistcoats of plaid,
 With greasy cropt hair, and hats cut to the quick,
 Tight white leathern breeches, and truncheon-like stick ;
 Clear of all that is sacred from bowsprit to poop, sir ;
 Who prophane like a pagan, and swear like a trooper ;
 Who shine in the cock-pit, on turf and in stable,
 And are the prime bucks and arch wags of each table ;
 Who, if they e'er deign to thump drum ecclesiastic,
 Spout new-fangled doctrine, enough to make man sick ;
 And lay down as gospel, but not from their bibles,
 That good-natur'd vices are nothing but foibles ;
 And vice are refining, till vice is no more,
 From taking a bottle to taking a *****.
 Then if in these days such apostates appear,
 (For such, I am told, are found there and here)
 O pardon, dear friend, a well-meaning zeal,
 Too unguardedly telling the scandal I feel :
 It touches not you, let the galled jades winch,
 Sound in morals and doctrine you never will flinch.
 O friend of past youth, let me think of the fable
 Oft told with chaste mirth at your innocent table,
 When, instructively kind, wisdom's ways you run o'er,
 Reluctant I leave you, infatiate for more ;
 So, blest be the day that my joys will restore ! '

The first seven lines are professedly borrowed from the New Bath Guide.

Annexed to Mr. P.'s account of his own literary life is an appendix, containing the following miscellaneous papers, which have already appeared in print. 1. A letter to the hon. Daines Barrington on the Patagonians—for an account of which, see our Rev. Vol. 1. p. 47.—2. Free thoughts on the militia laws, published in 1781, intended to reconcile the poor to the burdens arising from them. 3. A letter from a Welsh freeholder to his representatives, (1784) written in favour of the administration of that time. 4. A letter on the ladies' affection of the military dress. 5. On imprudence of conduct in married ladies. 6. A speech intended to have been spoken on a Flintshire petition in 1779, for redress of grievances. 7. A letter to a member of parliament on mail coaches, 1791, with several papers on the subject, stating hardships and grievances arising from that institution. 8. (which the author zealously entitles his last and best work) A requisition for a meeting in the county of Flint, with a subsequent *association* in defence of the constitution, and to suppress and prevent all tumult, disorder, and seditious meetings and publications.

From Mr. P.'s account of what he calls his greater labours we extract the following list of publications in the order in which they appeared.

A letter on an earthquake felt at Downing 1750, inserted in the xth volume of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.—British Zoology, in folio, 1761, translated into German and Latin.—Second edition, 8vo, 1768.—Ditto, third volume on reptiles and fishes, 1769. Twelve plates of Indian zoology, with descriptions and essays, 1769.—103 additional plates to the British Zoology 1770.—Synopsis of Quadropeds, in 8vo, 1771, improved edition 1781.—Tour in Scotland in 1771, 1772, 1774.—Paper in Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXI. on two species of Tortoises. 1772.—Genera of Birds, 8vo, 1773.—Voyage to Hebrides, 1774.—Third volume of Tour in Scotland, 1775. These tours were translated into German, and abridged in French.—British Zoology, fourth vol. 1777.—Tour in Wales, two volumes, in 1778, 1781, 1783.—Natural History of the Turkey, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1781.—On earthquakes felt in Flintshire, in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXVI. 1781.—Journey from Chester to London, 1782.—Arctic Zoology, two volumes, 4to, 1785. Translated into German.—Supplement to the Arctic Zoology, 1787.

The work is adorned with a head of Mr. P. elegantly engraved from a painting of Gainsborough's, and a view of the inside of the church of Fountains Abbey, from a drawing of Mr. P.'s able and ingenious draftsman, Moses Griffith.

PHILOSOPHY.

ART. IV. *Two Letters on the Savage State, addressed to the late Lord Kaims.* By David Doig, LL.D. F.S.S.A. Master of the Grammar School, Stirling. Small 8vo. 172 pages. Price 2s 6d. sewed. Robinsons. 1792.

WHETHER mankind were originally in a savage or in a civilized state, is a question which has long employed the attention of philosophers. Among the advocates for the primary savage state of man we find a long train of great names both ancient and modern. The entire school of atomic philosophers, of which Mochus the Phœnician appears to have been the father, and Democritus and Epicurus the most illustrious ornaments, embraced the opinion, that animals of every kind, and man among the rest, were, as well as vegetables, originally children of the prolific earth impregnated by the sun; and that men for ages wandered in a savage state among their fellow brutes. Among the moderns, the notion of the primary savage state of man has been held by Hume, Kaims, Smith, Monboddo, Condillac, and many others. At the head of the authorities on the other side, we have the Mosaic account of the origin of mankind; and, among the ancients, Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, and most of the leaders of sects, whether Greeks or barbarians, agreed in deriving human nature from a divine origin, and supposing men from the first enlightened and instructed by heaven. The same doctrine has been the popular belief of later ages.

The doctrine of a savage state having been maintained by Lord Kaims, in his Sketches of Man, and made the basis of his philosophy of human nature, Dr. D. has stated his objections to the doctrine at large, in the two letters to lord Kaims here published. The subject is treated with a degree of ingenuity and ability, which entitles the work to particular notice. Without taking upon us to decide the question, we shall give an analysis of the argument.

Authentic history is of too modern date to afford decisive evidence upon the point in dispute. The poets were propagators of fable and romance, and little regard is to be paid to their frivolous inventions. The most ancient eastern writers are overrun with allegories, the key to which has long since been lost. The fragments of ancient historians, such as Sanchoniathon, Manetho, Berossus, are too doubtful authorities to merit much regard. Equally unsatisfactory is the evidence for the universal prevalence of a savage state, from the concussions which are supposed to have happened upon the globe, and to have swept away whole generations of men (except a few ignorant mountaineers, who have become the seeds of future generations), whose arts being irrecoverably lost, the new race would long remain in a savage state. The existence of the fact is too uncertain to be the basis of an argument on this question. Much less can the savage state be inferred from the confusion of tongues at the building of Babel; because it appears from the actual state of languages in subsequent periods, that this confusion must have been inconsiderable. It is highly probable, that the varieties in language which have actually existed would have taken place from natural causes, independently of the event just mentioned. Besides, the confusion of languages would by no means be necessarily attended with such a loss of arts and sciences as to reduce men to a savage state. Their knowledge and intellectual faculties remaining, they must still continue in a civilized state.

Had all mankind, without exception, been once in a state of absolute savagism, they would not only have continued in that state, but would have sunk still lower and lower, till they had at last in a manner put off the character of humanity, and degraded themselves to the level of brutes. All the learning and science of Europe, of a great part of Asia, and of the northern coast of Africa, were rays diverging from two points on the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile. Nations, in proportion as they receded from these points, were ignorant and barbarous. The aborigines of Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Scandinavia, &c. were savages, till the countries were colonized from more enlightened regions. The northern hordes, which overran the southern part of Europe from the beginning of the fourth century, were savages. The Samasides, Kamtschakans, Laplanders, and Tatars, discover no symptoms of a tendency towards civilization. Hence it is evident, says our author, p. 46, 'that all these nations, and societies of men which were removed to a considerable distance from the grand sources of civilization above-mentioned, had early degenerated into a state of savagism.—That this degeneracy increased exactly in proportion to their distance from those two points—that none of those nations who are known to have sunk into that state, ever became civilized, till they had renewed their correspondence with nations, or individuals, who had derived light and knowledge from the oriental sources—that previous to the opening of this correspondence, no one people discovered the least propensity or tendency towards culture and u

and civilization—that, consequently, had all mankind been at any one period, absolute savages, they would have continued in that unhappy state as long as the world existed—that if this train of reasoning should happen to be just, there must always have existed, in some part of the globe, a select society, a civilized race of men, among whom the knowledge of arts and sciences was always preserved, and from whom the blessings of civilization, and a cultivated state of life, were, in process of time, propagated to all the other nations, which at this day enjoy these invaluable benefits.'

From time immemorial there existed along the banks of the Euphrates a set of people who were never in a savage state, but retained the remembrance of the arts and inventions which had been known to their ancestors, previously to a general inundation, which had swept away the rest of the human race. From this society colonies emigrated, who gradually lost the remembrance of the arts and improvements of the parent country. Driven from various causes into distant regions, they degenerated into a still more savage state, till a correspondence was opened between them and more enlightened nations. In these emigrations, the refuse of the community would be expelled, and they would have but few stages to travel before they arrived at a confirmed state of savagism. In this manner the origin and extent of the savage state may be accounted for, without supposing such a state to have been universal. Facts seem to prove, that soil and climate contribute little towards retarding or accelerating civilization. Powerful and populous states were at a very early period highly civilized; whereas small clans and tribes sunk early into a savage state, and never recovered till their correspondence with more polished nations was renewed.

There appear strong presumptions, that the most civilized nations have been indebted to men endowed by divine providence with superior talents, who had sown the seeds of knowledge among them. Thus the Chinese look up to their Fohee; the Indians to Brahma; the Persians to Zerdusht; the Chaldeans to Oanes; the Egyptians to Thoth; the Phœnicians to Melicerta; the Scandinavians to Odin; and the Peruvians to Manco. The change produced by these god-like men was immediate, by an instantaneous energy. Hence it may be inferred, that, even admitting that it were possible to produce instances of nations which have arrived at a state of perfect civilization without an intercourse with people already civilized, this effect was not produced by the gradual openings of the human understanding, but by the elevated genius of some single person, or combination of persons, who seem to have been raised up by a peculiar disposition of Providence, and furnished with endowments almost supernatural, for the purpose of qualifying them for civilizing a rude unpolished world.

That the larger and more populous nations of antiquity were in a high state of cultivation and refinement, appears from an historical review of ancient times. The Ethiopians formed a considerable nation, from whom the Egyptians borrowed their sacred characters, and some of their deities and institutions, and who in the time of Homer were in repute for piety and justice. The Egyptians have been a civilized people from the very beginning, but did not carry the fine arts to great perfection. The Phœnicians, Syrians, Chaldeans, Arabians, Medes, Persians, Indians, &c. appear to have been very early civilized,

ized, and no period for their becoming so can be assigned. The Chinese have been in a civilized state two thousand years at least, and it does not appear that they have made any progress in arts and refinement. Does it not follow, that a people of their unelastic genius, being once placed in the savage, or in any other state, would have remained in that state as long as their nation existed? Of the Scythians, some were never in the barbarous state; and such of them as were originally so are at this day barbarians. The Thracians were early civilized, learned, and religious; and were the parents of Grecian civilization; the earliest Grecian poets, sages, and musicians being of Thracian extraction. At once they degenerated into barbarism, and remained in that state for centuries.

Scarcely any people who have once eminently distinguished themselves on the stage of the world, and have afterwards sunk into barbarism and imbecility, through riches, luxury, and effeminacy, have ever recovered their pristine vigour, and risen again to splendour and eminence. This remark is confirmed by the history of the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Danes, Portuguese, Spaniards, &c.

There is in savage nations a rooted aversion to a civilized mode of life, as an abridgment of their liberty. Music, poetry, and pretences to divine communications have been necessary to reduce their ferocity. Hence it appears, that there does not exist in the nature of savages that instinctive or operative power, which is necessary for inclining them to embrace a cultivated mode of life. Savages, even after they have been civilized, often discover a strong propensity to their former way of living. Of this the Hottentots, African negroes, and American Indians afford examples. The origin of Mexico is imperfectly known: Peru owed its civilization to the distinguished ability of one person: and there is no reason to think that these nations were in a progressive state when they were discovered by the Spaniards.

The most enlightened sages of antiquity entertained very favourable opinions of the wisdom and virtue of the primitive race of men. Plato borrowed much from oriental tradition. Aristotle respected the opinions and traditions of the ancients. Among the orientals, a veneration for the primitive ages has universally obtained. Repeated appeals from the common sense of the present, to the common sense of long past ages, imply a persuasion of the superior wisdom of the latter. It was not till after the genuine tradition concerning the formation of the universe, the immortality of the soul, and the divine administration had been adulterated, and almost forgotten, that philosophy undertook to fabricate an universe upon mechanical principles.

The tale about the four ages of the world is undoubtedly as old as Orpheus: it was current among the most celebrated nations of the east. This opinion must have been established among the vulgar, before it was adopted by the poets. The evident inferences from this tradition are, that men were not at first in a savage state, and that there has been a tendency in human nature towards degeneracy. The latter inference is confirmed by innumerable facts. Religion, government, philosophy, Christianity, have degenerated. This seems to indicate a *vis inertiae* in the human constitution, which clogs its motions, and retards its progress towards perfection, and which renders some external impulse necessary to stimulate its exertions.

In one part of the world, at least, religious institutions were established even before the annals of history existed, and the primitive men appear to have been highly distinguished by their piety and virtue. This was probably owing to the impression made upon their minds by the dreadful catastrophe of the deluge, which was doubtless ascribed by them to a supernatural cause. A sense of religion thus established would operate powerfully on men's conduct, and greatly contribute towards their further civilization. This notion of the early prevalence of religion is confirmed by several collateral circumstances; particularly, that in many parts of the world, more especially in the east, we find an infinite number of proper names composed of terms importing some attribute of the deity; that many of the honorary terms among the eastern nations are borrowed from the functions of religion; that the offices of king and priest were united; that the early poets, particularly Homer, abound with divine interpositions; and in fine, that all antiquity is full of oracles, prophecies, miracles, and supernatural communications. The religious principle would, after the deluge, strongly unite men in society, and long prevent their falling into a savage state.

The social instinct is less vigorous than is commonly supposed. Savages do indeed affect their own family and tribe; but this probably rather from an instinct in man to affect his kindred, than from a bias towards friendly intercourse. Fear or necessity, not benevolence, is the bond of union among savages. Civil societies did not owe their existence to the social instinct, but to causes of a very different complexion.

We make no apology for dwelling so long upon a small volume; for we shall not be expected to estimate the merit of works by their bulk, but by the quantity of knowledge, ingenuity, and original reflection which they contain; and in this balance many pompous volumes weighed against these letters would kick the beam. o. s.

ART. v. *Historical View of Plans, for the Government of British India, and Regulation of Trade to the East Indies. And Outlines of a Plan of foreign Government, of commercial Economy, and of domestic Administration for the Asiatic Interests of Great Britain.* 4to. About 650 Pages. Price 11. 1s. in Boards. Sewell. 1793.

THE trade to Asia has in all ages been attended with a prodigious increase of wealth and power, to the nations who cultivated it; and, on examining the history of modern Europe, we shall find, that its annihilation has ever been followed by the extinction of commerce, and the loss of empire. It is not however as merchants only, but as conquerors and sovereigns also, that the English East-India company ought now to be considered: and the present period, when a new charter is about to be granted, must strike every politician as the critical moment, in which oriental tyranny ought to be meliorated, exclusive privileges annihilated, or at least modified, a free and unrestrained intercourse between all the dominions of the same nation insisted upon, and the already alarming and destructive influence of the crown, precluded from the possibility of augmentation.

Before we examine the volume now before us, we shall beg leave to transcribe the preface, which contains the outlines of the editor's plan.

As the legislature are about to deliberate and decide on the Asiatic interests of the empire, every information, upon this great national subject, will be received with candor, and perused with impartiality. However important India affairs have become, the study of them has been, in a great measure, confined to the directors and the company's servants; to the ministers to whom his majesty has assigned the public duty of connecting the political and commercial proceedings of the company, with the general interests and prosperity of the Empire; and to parliament, to whom both the directors and the executive power are responsible.

It has now, however, become necessary to lay before the legislature and the public, the events and circumstances from which a plan for the future government of the British territories in India, and regulation of the trade to the East Indies must proceed; and with a view to this object, the following work has been compiled.

In the introduction, the leading events in the history of Hindostan and of the East-India company are explained, as the source from which the successive plans upon the subject of India affairs have proceeded, as well as the system upon which the British interests in the East are at present administered.

In part i. a digest of the plans from the conquests of the company till their affairs came to be placed under the controul of the state, and from that period to the present times, is brought under review, that the political and commercial principles which must direct in the future administration of India affairs, might be fully perceived.

In part ii. the outlines of a plan of foreign government, of commercial economy, and of domestic administration, are submitted to examination. The foreign government is deduced from the history of India, and from the mixed tenure of conquests and of treaties by which Great Britain holds its possessions. The judicial, financial, and military powers required to administer this government with effect, are explained, in their relation to both of these sources of information. The connection of the East India trade with the revenues of the provinces, and with the revenues of the nation, is next examined; and suggestions for the improvement of the export trade, of the circuitous trade within the company's limits, and of the import trade are submitted to consideration.

A sketch of the constitution of the courts of directors and proprietors, and of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, concludes this review.

The authorities upon which the whole of this detail rests, have been obtained either from the records of the state, or from the communications of those whose official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country upon this important occasion.

Our territories in the east have heretofore been governed by temporary regulations only; but, as we are no longer strangers to their political interests, it is suggested by our author, that a permanent system has now become necessary. This idea, however, will meet with many difficulties, from the diversity of opinions relative to the best possible plan, for the future government and commerce of British India, and also from the diversity of characters to be met with among the various nations, lately subjected to our empire. In order to form a just notion of this subject, he deems it necessary to trace the origin of

of Asiatic commerce, to develope the sources of the British power in Hindostan, and to examine the particular situation of the East-India company.

In ancient times, the commerce between Europe and Asia was carried on, partly by land, and partly by a circuitous coasting voyage. The silks, aromatics, and precious stones of the east, were in high estimation among all the nations of antiquity; but India still remained in some measure unexplored, for the conquests even of Alexander were limited, while the Roman legions never marched beyond the banks of the Euphrates.

At the first dawn of civilization among the modern Europeans, they began to imbibe a taste for the luxuries of Asia. The Italian free states dispersed the eastern commodities, which had reached the shores of the Mediterranean, over the northern nations. Spain and Portugal, toward the close of the sixteenth century, took the lead in the new and bold career of adventure, that had begun to diffuse itself. Columbus, in search of a new track to the East Indies, happened to discover the islands and continent of America. Vasco de Gama soon afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the coast of Africa, and, reaching the great peninsula of Asia, created a new and extensive trade to Portugal. The riches, which the ships of that nation brought to Europe, enabled Emanuel its sovereign in some degree to balance the power of his mightier neighbour, and diverted the ambition of other nations towards commercial enterprize.

The Dutch, after throwing off their dependence on the crown of Spain, erected a form of government, that has ever been found most auspicious to trade, and not only rivalling, but supplanting the Portuguese, established factories in the East, which were amply supplied with the means of traffick by their several companies at home.

France, at that period governed by Henry IV, or more properly speaking by the great Sully, aspired to a participation in the commerce to India: but the genius of an absolute monarchy, better fitted for war than trade, for a long time either chilled or destroyed every spark of emulation.

The mixed form of the English government was found to be more congenial, and the London East-India company began to rear its head under a royal patent, purchased by the proprietors. A new trading association, under the name of the English East-India company, having been countenanced by parliament soon after the year 1688, the impolicy of two companies was soon perceived; and their separate existence being deemed incompatible with their prosperity, an union was effected between them, in consequence of which, they assumed the appellation of the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies. At first, their territorial acquisitions were insignificant, and entirely subordinate to their original plan; but during the last thirty years they have assumed a degree of consequence, which points them out as one of the first powers in Asia. It would be painful for an ingenuous mind to recapitulate the base, the cruel, and not unfrequently the treacherous arts, that have rendered them one of the preponderant powers on that continent, to which they at first procured admittance as a body of humble adventurers, whose sole object was the acquisition of wealth, and whose highest honour was to be received under the protection and patronage of the native princes.

During

During the war which terminated in 1748, France began to form the bold scheme of becoming one of the sovereign powers of Hindostan. The jealousy occasioned by this was in some measure dispelled by the peace of Aix la Chapelle. At length the war of 1756 took place, and while the success of Great Britain in America brought that large continent within the widening circle of her power, her victories and acquisitions in Asia seemed rather to be a chain of miracles, than a succession of real events. Britain now became sovereign of the rich provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, of the northern circars, and of part of the Carnatic; while she not only retained her ancient possessions on the coast of Malabar, but laid the foundation of a more extensive commerce in the gulph of Persia.

Her influence, too, over her allies, the Vizier of Oude, and the nabob of Arcot, and over the districts depending on them, if it did not amount to a sovereignty in name, has, in the event, become one in reality.

Twenty years had not elapsed from this memorable æra, when Great Britain had to contend with France, with Spain, with Holland, and with her own revolted colonies. The pride of a great people will lead them to wish, that they could drop the curtain (and for ever) over the events of this fatal war; for the sake of these natural and honourable feelings, we shall suppose the memory of it to be obliterated, and rather look to the East, where Britain was ultimately successful. Whether we ought to refer the preservation of our asiatic empire to accidents, or to the talents and wisdom of the servants of the East-India company, it is not our province to decide. The fact admits not, happily, of any doubt. If in the western world we had provinces to relinquish, if at home we had debts of an alarming magnitude to discharge, our dominions and trade in the east still remained entire, and had even been encreased. The nation, therefore, looked to the East-Indies, as the most important foreign dependency it possessed; by its trade to Asia it hoped to revive its arts, diffuse its manufactured productions, restore its revenue, and once more to give splendor to its empire. India had, previous to, and during the war, become the subject of public attention, and the conduct of the company, of parliamentary discussion. The house of commons, satisfied that information respecting the true state of the British dominions in the east was wanting, had appointed successive committees composed of members of acknowledged probity and talents, who with great impartiality and ability have given, from evidence, reports on the conduct of the servants of the company, in the different wars which had been carried on in Hindostan; on the nature, value, and extent of the British dominions in the peninsula of India; on the revenues which they could yield; and on the expences requisite for supporting the civil and military establishments necessary for their preservation and prosperity.

The result of these reports, however, seems upon the whole, to have been the formation of a general opinion, that the interests of the company, and of the nation, had, in many instances, been misunderstood, and in some cases lost in those of individuals; that the company, though qualified, from their character and pursuits, to be merchants, were not competent, (at least on difficult emergencies) to be sovereigns. A system, therefore, was now to be brought forward,

ward, the object of which, in the first place, should be to remedy the evils arising from the mal-administration of the company's servants abroad, and, in the next place, to render India itself a productive branch of the British empire.'

The editor now proceeds to recapitulate the plans which were offered for the management of East-India affairs, by Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, in 1783-4; the explanatory bill of 1788; the amendments introduced in 1790-1; &c. and lays down the following positions, as the prevailing opinions respecting the future government and trade of India.

' That a system should be formed, which shall preserve as much as possibly can be done, their institutions and laws to the natives of Hindostan, and temper them with the mild spirit of the British government.

' That this system should vest in the state, its just rights of sovereignty over our territorial possessions in India, of superintending and controlling all matters of a financial, civil, and military nature.

' That it should preserve the trade of the company, in all its branches, but give to the executive government a proper authority to regulate their proceedings, bounded by a positive responsibility to parliament.'

Part I. chap. I. *Review of the plans which were suggested for the government of the Asiatic territories of Great Britain, and regulation of trade to the East-Indies, previous to the establishment of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.* We are here presented with a very able scheme for the management of the company's affairs, drawn up by lord Clive, every part of which, not only displays an intimate knowledge of their domestic and foreign system, but evinces a degree of ability, and sometimes even of prophecy, calculated to astonish the reader of the present day. Various plans for the same purpose were digested by Mr. Lind, and the substance of them was stated in the following questions:

' First, Upon what political principles can the Indian provinces be held by Great Britain?

' Secondly, In whom is to be vested the executive power in India?

' Thirdly, Under what restrictions is the power of subordinate legislation to be exercised?

' Fourthly, Under what title, and in what manner ought the territorial revenues to be collected?

' Fifthly, How are the other revenues to be collected?

' Sixthly, By what courts ought the judicial power to be administered in the british provinces in India? Answers to these interrogatories were given by Mr. Francis, sir Elijah Impey, sir William Chambers, general Clavering, Mr. Lind, Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Barwell, whose local and professional knowledge were admirably adapted to produce a solution of every difficulty.

After a detail of the particulars of certain bills which had been offered to parliament, and the objections made to them, we are informed that the propositions contained in the plan proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1784, had the effect of establishing the following principles, viz.

' That an agreement made with parliament, for a valuable consideration given to the public, upon which a charter had been granted by the king, transfers real rights to the holders, which must continue to

to be good, and cannot be taken away, unless the conditions upon which the contract had proceeded, should have been violated.

' That an accessory to the property which such a charter had conveyed, must continue with the holders of that charter during their term.'

' But if such accessory should be territory, whether acquired by treaty or by conquest, it is by the laws of this realm, the property of the public, and the holders of it, in their administration of such property, may be placed under the controul of the executive power, responsible to parliament.'

Chap. II. Review of the memoirs and plans, for the future administration of the british possessions in India, and regulation of the trade to the East Indies, which have been proposed since the establishment of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India. This Chapter contains an abstract of the act of 1784, establishing the regulations under which India affairs are at present administered; an account of various plans for improving the system; scheme of, and objections to the government for british Asia as connected with its trade, and reasons for continuing the monopoly to China.

The editor urges a variety of doubts, relative to the propriety of separating the revenue from the trade of Asia.

First, From the impolicy of such a measure, on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the natives.

Secondly, From the effect that such a separation might produce upon the constitution of the british government.

Thirdly, From the fears to be entertained of the prosperity of our East-India trade, were it to experience any sudden change.

Fourthly, From the difficulty of discharging the debts of the company.

He allows that all these doubts might be obviated, by vesting the state with the territories, and leaving the trade under an exclusive privilege to the company: but then a variety of new and important queries would arise, respecting the purchase of the buildings required by government, for the purposes of the civil, military, and revenue departments; the indemnification to be granted to the company for their military stores; &c. This plan however, in the present circumstances, he deems impracticable, and all others hitherto proposed he thinks to be attended with great and insurmountable difficulties. In short it is his opinion, that a system of India affairs founded on experience should be formed, the principal features of which we shall develope in his own words.

' To the natives of India, a government must be given which shall accord with their prejudices and characters; to the proprietors of India stock, security for the value of their property; to the directors regulations accommodated to the duty they owe to the proprietors; to the state, the means of more fully uniting a foreign dependency with the empire; to the commercial interest, imports and exports, which shall furnish materials for the skill and industry of the manufacturer; and to the nation an extending navigation, and a revenue which shall at once add to its power and to its credit.'

' With the object of reconciling these seemingly various, but really connected interests, we may now, with propriety, draw into notice the outlines of a plan for the foreign government and trade of british

India,

India, and for the domestic regulation of Indian affairs, that shall rest on the solid evidence of experience. The probity and good sense of the public will examine every proposition in it, and adopt a part or the whole, as they may be coincident with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated to preserve and to promote the commercial eminence of Great Britain.'

Chap. III. *Commercial and political principles, arising out of the nature of the trade to the East-Indies; and of the history of the countries within the company's limits, which seem necessary to be recollect ed in forming a plan for the future administration of Indian affairs.*

The following suggestions are laid down as principles, necessary to be recollect ed, in devising a plan for India affairs.

First, That the legislature may dispose of the British possessions in Hindostan, and trade to the East-Indies.

Secondly, The East-India company, as a body politic, must either have its charter renewed, or be enabled to dispose of its property, discharge its debts, and realize the value of its stock:

Thirdly, A system for the East-India trade must arise out of the nature of that trade, which might be lost to Great Britain by any attempts to turn it into a new channel.

And fourthly, The government for British India must accord with the characters of the natives, and with subsisting treaties.

After some previous observations on the difficulty of engraving distant provinces upon a free constitution, we find the following remarks offered as the result of preceding arguments.

' To render then our Indian possessions, and the trade connected with them, an useful part of the empire, and of its resources, the governments abroad must be vested in officers, with full, prompt, and discretionary powers. With such powers, their administration will be understood by the natives, because resembling those which their ancient soubahdars possessed; in exercising them, an easy and open communication with the country princes and states, on political or commercial subjects, may be maintained; and the balance of power in India, remain in the hands of the company, considered as a branch of the mogul empire.

' It is, perhaps, a still more difficult political arrangement to fix the source of this power in Britain, in such a manner, that by its weight it may not destroy the equilibrium of the estates of parliament. The influence, which the management of a rich domain might give to the executive or legislative powers, should not exceed the proportion which the one or the other ought to hold, by the spirit of the government; for it would be as dangerous an extreme to give the whole of the Indian patronage to the one, as it would be unwise to assign it without controul to the other. The example of the most free nations of antiquity is followed in the system by which India, at present, is governed. Rome made its proconsuls absolute in its provinces, but responsible to the senate and people. Britain, in like manner, has made its governor general of India as absolute, apparently to the natives, as the ancient soubahdars were, but responsible to the directors, and to the controuling power, and both responsible to parliament. The system then to be adopted for the future go-

vernment of our Asiatic dominions, and regulation of our trade to the East Indies, must arise out of the characters and usages of the people. It must be modified by the treaties which the East India company have concluded with the native princes and states; and while we are to delegate a power that is prompt, discretionary, and suited to the case, or to the administration of our interests in India, we must take care, that the exercise of that power, shall not be made the means of baffling the legislature; nor, of conveying to the executive government any degree of influence beyond that, which the spirit of the British constitution has assigned it.'

Part II. Chap. I. Sect. I. *Of the plan of government required for British India.*—The propriety of renewing the company's charter with a continuation of the trade and revenue is here suggested. It is also proposed, that Bengal shall continue the seat of government; that Madras and Bombay shall be dependencies on it; and all the other settlements, residencies subject to its authority.

Sect. II. *Of the judicial power required under the preceding plan of government.*—The present existing defects, in the judicial administration of British India, are stated to have arisen from the constitution of the courts of justice, the obscurity in which the principles by which they ought to be regulated have been involved, and the attempts to engrave the English jurisprudence on that of Hindostan. It is proposed, that the supreme court of judicature shall be continued, but that the limits of its civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdiction shall be distinctly ascertained; that the subordinate courts, with the right of appeal, shall remain; that the authority of the court of admiralty shall be enlarged; that a court of requests shall be established; that the mohammedan laws, subject to certain modifications by the governor general and council, shall be the rule of conduct in the native courts; and that the Nizamut Adawlut shall be stationary at the presidencies.

' Such seems to be the line of judicial procedure suited to the Bengal provinces, and allowing for difference of circumstances, the same plan may be extended to our settlements on the Coromandel coast, or our recently acquired dominions on the Malabar coast. Such a judicial power seems necessary for the establishment of the sovereignty of Britain in India, the natives are entitled to it by the most solemn treaties, they understand it, and have been habituated to hold it as perfect. Were we to take from their acknowledged chiefs all apparent judicial power, we, in fact, should divest them of the most useful branch of their remaining authority: whereas, by leaving to them the recommendation of the native judges, who are to officiate in the nizamut adawlut, or in the courts of circuit, we continue their princes, in the eyes of the natives, as their natural protectors, acting in concert with the British government, for the general safety and happiness of the inhabitants.' This part of the new system seems to abound with equal policy and humanity.

Sect. III. *Of the financial power required under the preceding plan of government.*—In order to give a fixed and uniform character

character to the mode of ascertaining the finances throughout all the eastern dominions of Great Britain, it is suggested, that the following improvements ought to be adopted.

First, That the revenues ought to be ascertained and collected through the medium of the boards of revenue.

Secondly, That the rents of land in general should be fixed, and the leases rendered permanent.

Thirdly, That the zemindars, talookdars, and farmers should be prohibited from imposing or levying arbitrary imposts, and all the duties upon trade be settled at fixed and reasonable rates.

Fourthly, That encouragement to industry and trade should be held out to the natives our subjects.

Various propositions relative to the employment of the revenues are here discussed, and an increase of the dividend on the stock from eight per cent to ten is recommended.

Sect iv. *Of the military power required under the preceding plan of government.*—Under this head it is contended; first, that the Indian army ought to be an establishment distinct from the British.

Secondly, That the appointment of the commander in chief ought to remain with the company.

Thirdly, That the army promotions should continue to be conferred by seniority.

Fourthly, That cadets should be appointed by the court of directors.

Fifthly, That the company should have the same privilege of recruiting as the king's army.

In 1782, the military establishment in India, including the British troops, appears to have amounted to 124,000 men, and the total of the military expences to have been no less than £4,000,000 sterling per annum!

The present marine establishment of the company, on the Bengal station, consists of twelve pilot vessels and four budgerows, which, with the dock charges, cost the company about £57,004 per annum. The Bombay marine consists of nineteen vessels, carrying from six to eighteen guns, the charges of which amount to about £76,230 per annum. It is proposed, that the armed vessels belonging to the different settlements shall be put under the direction of the commanders of his majesty's fleet, in time of war, and that a new code of military regulations shall be drawn up for the use of the army in India.

Chap. II. Sect 1. *Observations on the trade to the East Indies, in connexion with the preceding plan of government.*—It is here allowed, that the present commercial system may be safely continued, provided it undergoes certain modifications and improvements. It is also asserted, that the experiment of an open trade would be equally as dangerous at this time, as during the administration of Cromwell; and all the arguments in its favour are attempted to be refuted. It is proposed to open the export trade, through the company's chartered ships, to the private merchant and manufacturer on their own risk; to give encouragement to the cultivation of raw materials for the British manufactures; to furnish private merchants and manufacturers with shipping for bringing

bringing home raw materials in return for their exports, or to grant them bills for the same; to modify the duties on imported India and China produce; to check the illicit trade to the East Indies, now carried on by British merchants under foreign flags; and to improve the company's sales.

Chap. III. *Idea of the domestic administration, which, in coincidence with the preceding plans of foreign government, and of East India trade, appears to be practicable and expedient for rendering the British provinces in Asia, and trade to the East Indies, more efficient branches of the empire, and of its resources.*—We are here told, that the present administration of India affairs, modified and regulated, ‘has all the advantages of experience in its favour, and none of the dangers incident to untried theories.’ After a recapitulation of the principles which require that this system should be continued, a number of propositions are submitted to the consideration of the public.

First, That the capital stock ought to be increased £. 1,000,000.

Secondly, That certain alterations shall take place in the constitution of the court of proprietors.

And, thirdly, In that of directors.

Fourthly, That new powers shall be conferred on the directors, respecting the appointment of committees.

Fifthly, That the executive power entrusted to committees shall be enlarged.

Sixthly, That the line of promotion in the civil service shall be gradual.

Seventhly, That the appointment of cadets shall be exclusively vested in the directors.

And eighthly, That the whole superintendance and management of trade shall remain with the directors.

It is also farther suggested—first, That the controlling powers of the commissioners of India shall be continued.

Secondly, That their president shall be vested with the executive powers of government in all matters respecting India, and ‘to him ought properly to belong that interference between government and the king’s servants abroad, now exercised by the secretary of state for the home department.’

Thirdly, That the powers vested in the commissioners for India affairs by the act of 1784 shall be continued, and ‘that the principal secretary shall not, from holding such office, be disqualified, any more than the commissioners are, from having a seat in parliament.

And fourthly, ‘The more fully to correct the political and commercial branches, that the board shall be empowered to lay before the court of directors, whatever plans may be thought expedient for the melioration of the company’s affairs, and that the directors shall have the privilege of making answers to reports of the board upon such subjects. That the directors shall also have the privilege of laying before the board such propositions as they may consider it would be for the interest of the proprietors should be adopted, leaving it to the commissioners to examine them, and to give their opinions and decisions.’

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The following are the concluding remarks offered by the editor.

‘ These outlines of the constitution of the court of directors, and of the board of commissioners for affairs of India, in connection with the plan of government suggested for the presidencies, and of trade for the company, are submitted to the consideration of those who are entitled to devise or establish a system of Indian affairs, calculated to render our Asiatic provinces, and commerce to the East Indies efficient branches of the empire, and of its resources. The whole of this detail has proceeded upon authenticated records; upon systems which have been proposed, but from circumstances not adopted; upon measures which have been recommended by the intelligent servants of the company at home and abroad, with the object of improving the political and commercial interests of Great Britain in the East; and upon a comparison of the existing system of India affairs, with these various sources of information. As a plan, it vests that power in the governments in India which the nature of our territories seems to require; it leaves to the proprietors and to the directors their trade and their resources, appropriated in such a manner as to ensure to them the value of their privileges; and it arranges the powers of the company and the executive government, upon principles required by the characters of our Asiatic subjects, and by the spirit of the British constitution.’

We have now given an analysis of this interesting work, which abounds with a variety of information, but is perhaps too voluminous for general perusal.

The plan developed in it for the future regulation of Indian affairs appears rather to be a scheme, struck out on purpose to conciliate the discordant interests of contending parties, than a bold, masterly production, suggested by genius, and matured by judgment.

The proposal of putting the marine of the company under the command of the commodore or admiral in India during the war seems to be judicious, as it will evidently produce an increase of strength, and an unity of action. The idea too of procuring recruits for the army ought to be carried into immediate effect, for what can be more horrid than the execrable system of *kidnapping*, as at present practiced by the agents of the company? We find nothing satisfactorily urged against an open trade, and can therefore only praise the proposition of permitting the merchants and manufacturers to export goods for their own profit, and at their own risk, as a measure that invades, in some measure, and will one day totally destroy an odious and impolitic monopoly. The idea of the directors suggesting propositions of a commercial nature, for the consideration of the board of controul, must appear ridiculous to every one who is acquainted with the composition of that board: the commissioners, on the contrary, ought to be precluded from all interference respecting trade, as that subject is infinitely better understood in Leadenhall-Street, than at St. James’s. The continuance of the clause by

which the secretary to the commissioners is allowed to retain his seat in parliament has all the appearance of a little paltry ministerial job, and, on the whole, the scheme itself assumes rather the equivocal air of political expediency, than the genuine features of systematic excellence.

ART. VI. Heads of the Speech of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in the House of Commons, February 25, 1793, on stating the Affairs of the East India Company. 8vo. About 30 pages. Price 3s. Debrett. 1793.

MR. DUNDAS begins by observing, that it was then six years since he introduced the practice of presenting an annual statement of the situation of affairs in the provinces of India, to a committee of the house of commons; ‘a measure [adds he] which has tended to establish a regularity in their accounts, to enforce an accuracy in their estimates, and by subjecting the several civil and military establishments to a jealous investigation, has answered my most sanguine expectations, and been productive of all those salutary effects, which must ever attend publicity in matters of account and revenue. The statement I now propose to lay before you is different in its object, and must, of course, be different in its nature, from those I have hitherto troubled you with. Those of former years, except in one instance, have been confined to the state of the financial affairs of the company in India, exhibiting the balance upon the comparison of the revenues and charges of the several settlements. The present is to be a statement of a more comprehensive nature. I mean to combine together the affairs of the East India company at home and abroad, pointing out their relative effects upon each other, and placing before you the general balance resulting from such a combination.’

The following abstract affords, at a single glance, a full and comprehensive view of the subject under discussion :

1. Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on an average of three years, 1787-8 to 1789-90, amounted to	£6,897,730
Civil and military charges of ditto,	5,233,717
2. Net revenue on same average, after allowing 50,000l. for Bencoolen and Pinang	1,614,013
3. Revenue of the country ceded by Tippoo Sultaun to the company, stated at per annum	Pagodas 13,16,765 Estimated by the directors at £.390,000
4. Future revenues of India estimated by the directors at per annum	£.6,963,625
Charges including 104,450l. for commercial ditto	5,342,575
5. Net revenues after defraying civil, military, and commercial charges, estimated at	£.1,621,050
6. Debts, on 31st January, 1792, in India, amounted to	Cur. Rup. 9,08,45,508
7. Amount of debts in India, bearing interest 31st January 1792,	Cur. Rup. 6,93,39,432 Amount

Amount of that interest	Cur. Rup. 59,22,000
Amount from later date, stated in the directors' estimate	£.6,669,082
And the interest on that	561,923
8. Net surplus estimated at, per annum, after paying all charges and interest	£.1,059,127
9. Prime cost of goods sold by the company, on an average of three years, from 1790 to 1793 per ann.	£.2,550,728
Customs ditto	612,231
Freight and demurrage	717,453
Charges of merchandize	306,185
Total prime cost and charges per annum	4,186,597
10. Amount of goods per annum, on an average of three years	£.5,103,694
Exceeding prime cost and chrges	916,497
11. Prime cost and charges of goods to be sold by the company annually in future are estimated at	£.4,244,698
12. Annual sale of goods estimated to amount in future to	4,988,300
Exceeding prime cost and charges	743,602
13. Profit on private trade on average of three years amounted to	83,393
Estimated in future at	70,000
14. Net annual surplus on the whole trade and revenues, after payment of dividend of 8 per cent, estimated at	*1,239,241
15. Principal and interest of transfer debt paid off in England in last three years	2,821,183
* Surplus in India, after paying interest and all charges	£1,059,127
Profit on company's trade	743,602
Ditto on private trade	70,000
Unsold annuities and allowance	37,914
To pay dividends	£400,000
Interest of Bonds	128,000
Charges of raising recruits, &c.	75,702
Loss on stores, &c. and expences of St. Helena	67,700
	671,402
	£1,239,241
	16. Debts

16. Debts at home, exclusive of capital stock, including 1,354,050l. of transfer debt, calculated at	<u>L.10,601,069</u>
17. Company's effects in England and afloat, including quick stock in China, calculated (exclusive of some old debts) at	<u>13,015,449</u>
18. Assets in India, by last advices, amounted to Cur. Rup. 4,09,84,051 Exclusive of debts due to the company stated at 3,51,83,932 All the above items were presented to the committee, in form of resolutions. The appendix abounds with a variety of estimates, and other useful papers.	

ART. VII. *A View of the contested Points in the Negotiation between Administration and the Directors of the East India Company, on the Subject of the Renewal of the Company's Charter; as they stood on the ninth of April, 1793.* 8vo. 62 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1793.

THE author of this pamphlet seems to be fully impressed with the present critical situation of the East India company.

' There never was a period in the state and affairs of the East India company [says he] more momentous than the present. The question they have now depending is, whether they shall continue to be lords over rich kingdoms, paying large revenues, maintaining numerous armies, yielding the most valuable articles of commerce; whether they shall continue to enjoy a regulated monopoly of the immense trade carried on between Great Britain and the East, and thus the finest commercial fleet the world ever saw also continue to be maintained; whether the debts of the company shall be put into a happy state of liquidation, and the dividend of the proprietors be in the mean time raised to ten *per cent.*, with the brilliant and rational prospect of an annual addition to their capital besides, and that after paying half a million yearly towards the public expence; whether the interests of the company and the nation shall be thus cemented and mutually consolidated: in a word, whether the company shall continue to hold a situation far more splendid in respect to territorial dominion, commercial grandeur, vast revenues, and extensive patronage, than subjects of any other state, ancient or modern, ever enjoyed, and indeed such as few sovereign states could command; or whether, divested of territory, and exclusive privileges, reduced to raise a trading capital from the stockholders, exposed to innumerable rivals and disturbances in every seat of their commerce; incapable, in short, as they would thus soon find themselves of carrying on trade: whether their affairs shall be brought to a stand, and the proprietors instead of continuing to receive even the former dividend of eight *per cent.*, which was a profit, shall have to draw forth by degrees, dividends upon the capital, as the assets of the company, depreciated by its decline, can be realized?'

He now proceeds to take a retrospect of India affairs, in order to enable the reader to determine the claims of government on the one hand, and what ought to be the concessions of the directors on the other.

other. For several years after the commencement of the present administration, the accounts respecting the situation of India were of a very equivocal nature, the opposition insisting that the company was involved in an increasing debt, and hastening towards its ruin, while the minister, on, opening his annual budget, could only boast 'that it was in a convalescent state,' and likely to make a rapid progress towards prosperity.

At length, the price of stock, which was 118 in 1784, rose to 190 per cent. in 1791, where it remained stationary for a considerable time. In that same year, Mr. Dundas declared it to be his opinion, that our affairs in the East were now in such a progressive state of improvement, as warranted him to say, 'that Britain would sooner benefit by a participation of the Indian revenue, than India would benefit by a support from the revenue of Britain; and that the day was not in his mind far distant, when the state might thus participate.'

The renewal of the charter now began to occupy the attention of the public, and the manufacturers adduced so many arguments in favour of a free export trade, 'that it became a very difficult task to support the company in their claims for an exclusive privilege, and at the same time do justice to so many contending interests.'

'Although administration seemed much attached to the company, and supported them in the defence they made of themselves, by shewing that their exports had been increased from 400,000l. in 1784, to 1,000,000l. in 1792, and were increasing annually, as also that the whole of their management was much improved; yet they could not entirely exculpate them, for the ministers saw with much regret, that this country had not its natural share of the commerce with India, and an irresistible proof of this appeared in the growing clandestine trade which was carried on by English property under foreign flags.'

While every thing remained in a state of uncertainty, Mr. Dundas, early in January last, communicated his opinion, that the nation might now participate in the revenue of India; that the present dividend should not only be secured to the proprietors, but also an additional interest allowed to them on their stock; and that as the present revenue system seemed to answer very well, 'and as he preferred the favourable result of experience to new theories,' he should propose the territory to continue under the management of the company.

These propositions instantly raised the drooping hopes of the proprietors. A negotiation was commenced with the administration, and Mr. D.'s answer to the letter of the court of directors, containing 'heads for the purpose of forming an agreement for the renewal of the company's exclusive trade,' dated February 1, had such an effect, that the stock rose from 179 to 195 per cent. The court of directors are here accused of having evinced but little of a conciliatory disposition in their reply, and of having paid but too little deference to the very 'liberal conduct' of Mr. D.; it is hoped, however, that no material obstacle can now arise, so as to prevent a compromise, advantageous at least, if not satisfactory, to both parties.

'After reviewing every point of any importance which has been the occasion of dispute between administration and the court of directors, we see none resolvable into a settled difference of opinion, except those which relate to the private and clandestine trades; and even with respect to these, only the articles which are trifling, such as the

allotment of the agreed rate of freight, and the difference of two *per cent.* in the charges, remain matters of contest; for with regard to the more important questions of bringing the trade, now clandestine, to the port of London, all parties declare for it; and with regard to the only other question remaining upon this subject, whether British residents in India shall be permitted to receive commissions from foreigners, the committee of correspondence have given an opinion upon it, which, in our humble conception, may serve as the basis of regulation respecting this matter.

It appears extremely proper that the company's power of licensing and controlling all British subjects in their territorial possessions should be continued; and that all existing acts and regulations, *legislative or local*, touching the residence of such subjects, and the mode of conducting manufactures and aurung business in the country, should remain in force. Here likewise, therefore, there is in fact nothing essential to adjust; and it appears astonishing that a matter of such little real importance as the proposed alteration in the act of 21 George III. respecting intercourse with foreigners, should have become the ostensible cause of the alienation between his majesty's ministers and the representatives of the company.

The appendix, consisting of an account of the exports to Asia, cannot fail to be interesting, particularly at this moment.

The exports of Europe to India are annually about 37,454 tons, and may be classed under the following heads:

	Tons.
• First—Foreign Companies, viz.	
• Dutch, French, Danish, Portuguese, regular ships, - - -	18,048
• Second—Clandestine Trade.	
• English commerce carried on under foreign flags - - -	10,255
• Third—Private Trade.	
• In English company's ships, carried by commanders and officers, licensed and unlicensed, on the average of ten years to 1790, - - - - -	4,258
• Fourth—English Company's.	
• On an average of the last six years, ending in 1790; during which period their exports have been increased beyond that of any former period.	
Goods for sale - - - - -	2748
Stores - - - - -	2145
	<hr/> 4893

* Annual European exports to India 37,454*

Some passages in this article appear to be rather obscure, but it abounds with information relative to the treaty now carrying on between government and the East India company.

ART. VIII. *A Letter to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. on the proposed Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company.* By a Friend to the Freedom of the Press. 8vo. 48 pa. Pr. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1793.

WE find the principal subject which this pamphlet is destined to discuss introduced by a few remarks relative to the present state of parties.

A learned

‘ A learned lord, whom it was once the fashion to charge as the supporter, if not as something more, of a doctrine “ little short of treason to the constitution”, is now the great guardian of the constitution, and keeper of his majesty’s conscience. Mr. Burke, who once ransacked ancient and modern history to discover something “ in the consolidated corruption of ages, or among the exemplary plunder in the heroic times of Roman iniquity, that might equal the gigantic corruption of one single act done by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas,” but ransacked both in vain, is now such a tower of strength in support of those gentlemen, as to preclude them even from the necessity of saying one word in reply to the arguments of opposition. That firm and united body †, “ whose general principles, fidelity of attachment, and openness of conduct,” you once made the subject of panegyric, if now united at all, is united but upon one subject. Reproach, retort, and invective, have been resorted to by those who once were friends, when European politics have been debated.

‘ But upon every question that has a relation to India, you still act as a party. You have not abandoned any of the opinions that you ever professed to entertain as to the situation and government of that country, although experience and better information has enabled the people of Great Britain to discover the extravagance and injustice of these opinions.’

The author then proceeds to examine the conduct of opposition relative to India affairs ; and, after making a variety of pointed observations on the several items ‡ which composed the revenue of the Bengal government, accuses them not only of inconsistency, but injustice.

‘ You have read the resolutions moved in this year by Mr. Dundas : you have alluded to his pamphlet : you heard the opening of Mr. Pitt’s budget : and from these and several statements it is very clear, that Mr. Pitt’s expectations of advantage for the public are grounded upon the following data ; that Bengal, upon a very moderate calculation, will yield an annual revenue of five millions and thirty-three thousand pounds ; that all her expences will not exceed, upon a very liberal allowance, three millions one hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds, which will leave a surplus of one million nine hundred and ninety-six thousand

* Mr. Pitt’s speech on the right of the prince of Wales.’

† Mr. Sheridan’s comparative view of the India bills of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt.’

‡ Mint and post-office	-	-	-	L. 13,000
Benares	-	-	-	430,000
Oude	-	-	-	530,000
Land revenues	-	-	-	3,025,000
Customs	-	-	-	60,000
Salt	-	-	-	725,000
Opium	-	-	-	250,000
				—
Total				5,033,000
				pounds.

pounds. Upon this Bengal surplus *every thing depends*. It must send seventy-three thousand pounds annually to Madras, and one hundred and sixty one thousand pounds to Bombay; for although the late conquests from *Tippoo Sultan* afford a considerable revenue to those settlements, they cannot yet defray their necessary expences from their own resources. Bengal must also afford some supply to China, and it must furnish the company at home with the means of paying the increased dividend, and five hundred thousand pounds a year to the public. Though I believe the business of India to be the only point of national importance with which you are not minutely acquainted, yet I can scarcely believe you to be *so very ignorant*, even upon this subject, as not to know that each article of revenue from which this *surplus results* was actually created by Mr. Hastings, and that with the exception of ten thousand pounds a year, being the amount of the post office revenue, each article of the *surplus* formed a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors against him, for which the party that met at the duke of Portland's in 1786 stood engaged to Mr. Burke to impeach him.'

The following observations relative to the conduct of the late governor-general of Bengal cannot fail to have great weight, at a period when the increase of revenue seems to be looked upon as the chief, if not the only merit in a statesman:

'On the accession of Mr. Hastings to the government of Bengal in 1772, the annual resources were *three millions and a fraction*; when he quitted Bengal in 1785, where, as Mr. Burke says*, "for fourteen years, with little interruption, he governed all their affairs of every description with an absolute sway," they were more than five millions, being an increase of something above two millions sterling a year. The moderation of the estimate, an error however *on the right side*, keeps them nearly at the amount at which they stood when Mr. Hastings left India, but they will certainly increase in future years, both from the progressive improvement in agriculture, commerce, and population in Bengal, and from the power and confidence which the king's ministers now wisely place in the hands of those to whom they intrust the executive power. To bring this important subject into one point of view, I shall recapitulate the several articles by which the resources of Bengal *have been improved*. The landed revenues of Bengal and the customs I suppose to *continue* at the same amount as they stood at in 1772. The difference is very trifling between the amount at the two periods. These were the only branches of public revenue on the accession of Mr. Hastings; he *created* the following resources, and they are estimated to produce, viz.

Post-office	- - - - -	£. 10,000
Benares	- - - - -	430,000
Oude	- - - - -	530,000
Salt	- - - - -	725,000
Opium	- - - - -	250,000
		<hr/>
		1,945,000

* Mr. Burke's speech on Mr. Fox's India bill, 4to ed. p. 398.
But

* But as I mean to state every thing as clear as possible, I shall deduct 392,500l. from this amount, being the salt and opium advances and charges; and there remains an actual surplus created by Mr. Hastings of one million five hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds!'

It is contended, that the public has a right 'to every shilling of the Bengal surplus' on the renewal of the charter, and many severe remarks are made, with great apparent justice, relative to the cruelty of those who are annually trumpeting forth the increasing resources of Bengal, and annually proceeding in an impeachment against a man who raised the revenue of that province from three millions to five.

s.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

ART. IX. *The Environs of London: being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve Miles of the Capital: interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes.* By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. Vol. i. The county of Surry. 4to. About 580 pages. Price, 1l. 1s. 6d. in boards. Cadell. 1793.

THE success of Mr. Pennant's very interesting topographical work (see Annalyst. Rev. Vol. x. page 22, Art. v.) seems to have suggested the plan of the present publication, which is destined to contain a description of every thing worthy of observation, in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital.

* Whilst a taste for local history [says Mr. Lysons] so generally prevails, it is somewhat singular that the counties adjacent to London should not have had their due share of illustration; for even in those of which histories have been published, some very interesting particulars have been wholly unnoticed. The author of the following work offers to the public what he has been able to collect, relating either to the ancient history, or present state of the several parishes within twelve miles of the capital, a district which furnishes, perhaps, more curious and interesting matter for observation, than any other of the same extent in the kingdom. A brief description of the situation, soil, produce, and manufactures; the descent of the principal, particularly manorial property; the parish churches, and ecclesiastical history; the state of population, and the biography connected with each parish; are the principal objects of the following work.

* Through the obliging permission of Thomas Astle, esq., John Caley, esq., and John Kipling, esq., to inspect the records at the Tower, the Augmentation Office, and the Rolls; through the politeness of the present proprietors of the several manors, and the ready and liberal assistance of the gentlemen of the law, the author has been enabled to give the descent of property, in a manner which, though brief, he hopes will be found accurate.

* In the description of parish churches, those epitaphs only are given at length, which are either singular in themselves, or record persons of eminence, and these have been all copied on the spot; from the others he has inserted the names of the persons recorded, with the date of their decease, merely to denote the place of interment of the several families.

lies. In treating of the ecclesiastical history, an account is given of the nature of the benefice of each parish, and, where it could be ascertained, the descent of the advowson. In this department, the frequent references to the MSS. in the Lambeth library will shew how much the author has been indebted to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury for his permission to consult them.

The succession of incumbents on each benefice has not been given, on a presumption that a bare list of names would be very uninteresting to the reader, and tend to swell the volume to very little purpose: the author has confined himself, therefore, to the noticing of such persons only, as have been, in any respect, eminent. The parochial registers (for a ready access to which, as well as for other occasional information, he is much indebted to his brethren the clergy) have been found of much assistance in ascertaining the comparative state of population, and furnishing hints for biographical matter. The ravages of the plague in many of the parishes at various periods, have been ascertained from the same source of information; and such instances of longevity as are there recorded, have been also noticed.

From the churchwardens' accounts, particularly at Lambeth and Kingston, several curious circumstances, relating to the price of provisions, and local customs, have been extracted.

The difficulty of correctness in a work of this nature, wherein the references are necessarily so numerous, is well known. The reader, it is hoped, will excuse such trifling inaccuracies as may have escaped the author's observations, especially as he has endeavoured to correct those which are material, particularly in the references to public records, which have been again carefully collated with the originals, since the work was printed.

Of the plates, something perhaps should be said: the portraits which represent persons of considerable eminence, are now for the first time engraved; the others will, it is presumed, be found faithful delineations of what they are intended to represent.'

Having transcribed the advertisement prefixed to this work, we shall now proceed to enumerate such of the remarks, observations, and anecdotes in the present volume, as appear to be worthy of notice.

Addington. That part of the manor of Addington, anciently written *Edintone*, within the hundred of Wallington, which belonged to the families of Aguillon and Bardolf, was, and still is, held by a very singular species of *grand serjeanty*; viz. by the service of presenting a certain dish to the king on the day of his coronation; a dish of potage was accordingly presented to his present majesty on this occasion, by Mr. Spencer, the present proprietor. It is conjectured that the manor was formerly an appendage to the office of the king's cook, as Richmond, then Shene, anciently was to the office of baker. This much is certain, that Tezelin, the cook, held it of the conqueror.

The following is a comparative state of the population of this parish:

Average of Births.	Ditto of Burials.
--------------------	-------------------

From 1580 to 1589	4	3
— 1780 — 1789	7	4

Battersea. The name of this parish, which lies in the hundred of Brixton, has undergone several changes. In the Conqueror's survey, it is called Patricesy; and has since been written *Batrichsey*, *Battersey*, and *Battersea*, each variation carrying it still farther from its original signification.

fication. It is conjectured by Mr. L. to have received its original appellation of Patricesy, from its having been dedicated to St. Peter.

* Above three hundred acres of land in the parish of Battersea, are occupied by market gardeners, of whom there are about twenty who rent from five or six to near sixty acres each. These gardeners employ, in the summer season, a considerable number of labourers, though perhaps not so many as is generally supposed, on an average, I am informed, not one to an acre. The wages of the men are from ten to twelve, of the women from five to seven shillings, by the week. Most of the women travel on foot from Shropshire and North Wales, in the spring; and as they live at a very cheap rate*, many of them return to their own country much richer than when they left it. The soil of the ground occupied by the gardeners is sandy, and requires a deal of rain. The vegetables which they raise are in general very fine; their cabbages and asparagus particularly, have acquired celebrity. Fuller, who wrote in the year 1660, speaking of the gardens in Surrey, says, "gardening was first brought into England for profit, about seventy years ago; before which we fetched most of our cherries from Holland, apples from France, and had hardly a mess of rath ripe peas but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich, Kent, and thence to Surrey, where, though they have given 6l. an acre, and upwards, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground! for though it be confessed, that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed, (almost as much as the press beats the pen,) yet what the spade wants in the quantity of ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of food it yieldeth, that which is set, multiplying a hundred fold more than that which is sown. 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more than the field†."

The gardens at Battersea pay 7s. 6d. an acre for tithes to their vicar.

* On the site of Bolingbroke house (formerly the residence of the celebrated viscount Bolingbroke,) was erected, about two years ago, a horizontal air-mill of a new construction, and of very large dimensions: the shape of the dome or case which contains the moveable machine, is that of a truncated cone; being circular, of fifty two feet diameter at the bottom, and forty five feet at the top: the height of the main shaft is 120 feet; that is, forty feet from the floor to the bottom of the dome, and eighty feet thence to the top. The moveable machine is of the same shape, and nearly of the same dimensions as the dome; having just space to turn round within it: the extremities of this machine are called floats, as in the wheel of a water-mill; the pieces of wood which connect them with the main shaft, are called the arms; there are ninety-six floats, and the same number of shutters in the dome, which, when open, admit, even when there is little wind, a sufficient

** I am credibly informed, that many of them live upon 1s. 6d. per week. To account for which, it will be necessary to observe, that the diet consists in a great measure of the produce of the gardens, which they have gratis.

† Fuller's Worthies, part 3. p. 77.

current of air to turn the machine, and, by a particular contrivance, shut when the wind is so violent as to endanger the structure. This mill, at its first erection, was used for preparing oil; it is now used as a corn-mill.'

Comparative state of population.

Average of Births.

Ditto of Burials.

From 1580 to 1589	13	7
— 1780 — 1789	60	69

N. B. In 1665, (one of the plague years) the deaths amounted to 113.

Beddington. In the account of this place, we are favoured with some very curious particulars relative to the Carew family, one of which (Sir Francis) is said to have planted the first orange trees in England, in his garden there.

Camberwell. In the register of Camberwell are recorded the names of the persons belonging to that parish, who were touched for the king's evil in 1684. Among many other curious facts relative to the life of Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich-College, who was sole proprietor of the fortune play-house, in Whitecross-street, and joint-proprietor of a bear-garden on the bank-side, we learn, that the chief master of the king's bears was empowered to seize, and take away all bears, bulls, or dogs, 'thought meet for his majesty's service'; and it appears, by a reference to the patent rolls, that these arbitrary seizures were carried so far, that 'a commission' was issued, 'to take up well singing children, for furnishing the queen's chapel. Pat. 4. Eliz. p. 6. Jan. 10. Pat. 9. Eliz. p. 10. ap. 18.' &c. Commissions were also granted, 'to take up paynters, embroiderers, taylors, for the office of the revels. Pat. 1. Jac. p. 24. June 23.' and, 'to take up hawks for his majesty's recreation, and pigeons and hens for the keeping of them. Pat. 5. Car. 1. p. 1. Oct. 30.'

In the description of Croydon, mention is made of Rowland Phillips, canon of St. Paul's, and warden of Merton-College, Oxford, who was collated to that vicarage in 1497.

'Soon after the introduction of printing, he is said to have foretold, in a sermon preached at St. Paul's, that it would be the bane of the Roman catholic religion.—"We must root out printing (says he,) or printing will root out us*." We believe that this shrewd remark has been generally attributed to Wolsey.

Kingston upon Thames. This place, according to Lambarde, has a claim to be denominated *regia villa* (i. e. the royal or king's town), 'bothe for that it had been some house for the princes, and also because dyvers kings had been annoynted there.' Some writers assert, that its ancient name was Moreford. Kingston sent members to parliament in the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Edward II., and the 17th of Edw. III. 'It ceased to be a borough in consequence of a petition from the corporation (recorded in the town-clerk's office); the prayer of which was, that they might be relieved from the burden of sending members to parliament.' It was thus, that several populous towns, putting a paltry expence in competition with their elective franchises, surrendered their acknowledged right of representation, and, by that means, increased the influence of the crown, in a very alarming degree.

* Fox's *Martyrs*, vol. i. p. 804.*

+ Willis's *Notitia Parliament.* vol. iii. p. 90.*

Lambeth house. * In the great dining room, which is 38 feet 9 inches, by 19 feet 6 inches, are portraits of all the archbishops, from Laud to the present time. In these we may observe the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former; archbishop Tillotson was the first prelate who wore a wig, which then was not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.'

* The great tower at the west end of the chapel, usually called the Lollard's tower, was built by archbishop Chichele, in the years 1434, 1435: the expence of building this tower, which is of stone, amounted to about 278l. On the westside is a gothic niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas. At the top of the tower is a small room called the prison, wainscotted with oak above an inch thick, on which are several names, and broken sentences in old characters, cut with a knife, as "Cheffam doctor." "Petit Jouganham." "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compane, amen." "John Worth." "Nosce teipsum," &c. In the walls of the room are fixed large iron rings, intended, as it is supposed, to confine the Lollards, and other unfortunate persons, who are said to have been imprisoned there.

* It is certain that the archbishops, before the reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders*. The unfortunate earl of Essex was confined here before he was sent to the Tower; the earl of Southampton†; lord Stourton; Henry Howard, brother of the duke of Norfolk§; and many others. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the archbishop's table.'

* In the garden, against the wall of the palace, are two fig-trees of a very extraordinary size, covering a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The trunk of the larger is twenty-eight inches in circumference. They are of the white sort, and bear very fine fruit. The tradition is that they were planted by cardinal Pole||.'

Mitcham. Sir Walter Raleigh had a house and estate at Mitcham, in right of his wife; the estate was sold, with her consent, for 2,500l. when he was preparing for his unfortunate expedition to Guiana. The celebrated Dr. Downe also resided here for some time, in the greatest poverty.

The following account of a visit from Elizabeth to sir Julius Cæsar, who had a house in this parish, will show that this honour was attended with considerable expence:

* Tuesday September 12, (1598) the queen visited my house at Mitcham, and supped and lodged there, and dined there the next day. I presented her with a gown of cloth of silver richly embroidered; a black net work mantle with pure gold; a taffeta hat, white, with several flowers, and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and diamonds. Her majesty removed from my house after dinner, the 13th of September, to Nonsuch, with exceeding good contentment, which entertainment of her majesty, with the former disappointment, amounted to 700l. pound sterlinc, besides mine own provisions and what was sent unto me by my friends.'

* Regist. Lamb. + Dugdale's Baronage. † Ibid p. 384.

* § Parker's Antiquities, edit. Drake, p. 552, 553.

* || Ducarel's history of Lambeth palace p. 552, 553.

Mortlake. The famous Dr. Dee lived in this parish, and some curious particulars concerning him, are recorded in the present work.

* Dee was undoubtedly a man of very great research and singular learning, as is evident by his various writings both printed and MSS. in almost every science. He wrote upon the reformation of the Gregorian calendar; on the mode of propagating the gospel on the other side of the Atlantic; on geography; natural philosophy, particularly optics; mathematics; metaphysics; astronomy; astrology; and the occult sciences. He wrote an account also of his voyage to St. Helena, and a treatise on the queen's right to certain foreign countries; and projected a scheme for the preservation of ancient MSS. by establishing a general repository, a plan which is in a great measure realized by that noble national collection at the British museum. Whether with all his learning he was himself the dupe of an enthusiastic imagination, or whether he availed himself of his knowledge to dupe others in an age when all ranks were given to credulity, may, perhaps, admit of a question. I own I am rather inclined to the latter opinion.

* As a proof of the superstition and credulity of the age, it will not be amiss to mention, that Dee was employed to determine, according to the opinion of the ancient astrologers, what day would be most fortunate for Queen Elizabeth's coronation*. Some time afterwards he was sent for by the lords of the council to counteract the ill effects which it was apprehended would befall the queen, from a waxen image of her majesty stuck full of pins, which was picked up in Lincoln's-inn fields†. This we are told he performed "in a godly and artificial manner," in the presence of the earl of Leicester, and Mr. secretary Wilson. Dr. Dee was much connected with the earl, and has been accused of being an instrument in his nefarious designs‡. He was much patronized and encouraged by Henry earl of Northumberland||, the earl of Oxford, sir Christopher Hatton, sir Henry Sidney, and other great men belonging to the court.

* So great was his reputation abroad, that he was offered great salaries by various foreign princes, if he would settle in their courts. The emperor of Russia in particular sent him a rich present, with an offer of conveying him and all his family to Petersburgh §, and promising to settle an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum upon him, and to grant him the rank of a privy counsellor. These offers, it must be observed, were made before his last unsuccessful journey to the continent.

* Notwithstanding the queen's patronage, and the various and rich presents which he was constantly in the habit of receiving, his unbounded extravagance always kept him poor. His journey from Bohemia in 1589, which cost him near ** 800*l.*, will afford

* MS. of Dr. Dee's in the Bodleian library.

* † MS. narrative of his life. ‡ Ibid.

* || England's worthies.'

§ Petersburgh was not built until 1703; Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, is perhaps the city here alluded to. R.

*** Wood's Athenæ Oxon., Vol. I. col. 492. 1st edit.'

some

some idea of his ostentation. He was attended by a guard of horse, and travelled with three coaches besides baggage waggons. The coaches, with harness for twelve horses, he bought new upon the occasion.

‘ When he arrived in England, he appears not to have been worth a penny, and to have subsisted for the next three years upon the precarious bounty of his friends. During this period he received 500l. in money, besides vessels of wine, whole sheep, pigs, wheat, sugar, and other commodities ; he sold his wife’s jewels, his own rarities, and whatever could be spared out of his house ; at the end of the three years he was 333l. in debt. With these expenditures, which according to the present value of money we must estimate at more than 1000l. per annum, he tells us that “ with great parsimony used, he preserved himself and his family from hunger, starving, and nakedness *.”

‘ Dr. Dee carried on his conversation with spirits till the year before his death, at which time he seems to have applied his pretended art to the discovery of hidden treasure and stolen goods †, probably (with the view) of procuring some present subsistence from those who were silly enough to employ him.’

Putney. This parish lost twenty-five inhabitants by the plague in the year 1625, and seventy-four by the same malady in 1665. The following entries relative to this dreadful scourge of mankind are to be found among the parish accounts.

	s. d.
‘ 1625. Paid the carpenters for a barrow, to carry the people that died of the sicknesse to church to bury them, — — — — — }	5 0
‘ Paid for pitch, rosin, and frankincense, — — — — — }	1 0
‘ Paid for a warrant from my lo. general, for the women of the towne to be brought before him to be sworne serchers, — — — — — }	1 0
‘ Paid to Commyng, for his charges going to London to get two women to come up to keep the sicke, the people being all sicke, — — — — — }	2 6
‘ Paid to Fisher for warding the two houses shut up the first week, — — — — — }	6 0
‘ 1665. Paid to James Emterton, when he shut up Robert Combe’s, — — — — — }	0 6
‘ To the warders, for helping to bury the dead, - — — — — }	4 6

There are now 440 houses, we are told, in Putney, including the alms-houses and the workhouse. The inhabitants, who were accurately numbered in February last (1791), were found to amount to 2294, of whom 274 were lodgers.

We cannot omit the insertion of the following particulars relative to Christian, countess of Devonshire.

‘ The countess was a woman of considerable celebrity, and of a very singular character. She is much extolled for her devo-

** MS. Narrative of his life as before.

† Dee’s conversations with spirits, published by Gasaubon. The last conference is dated Mortlake, 1607.

tion, yet she retained Hobbes, the free-thinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and her house was celebrated for its hospitality; yet so judicious was her economy, that having a jointure of 5000l. per annum, she nearly doubled it; and having procured the wardship of her son, she managed his affairs so skilfully as to extricate his estates from a vast debt and thirty law-suits; having ingratiated herself so far with the sages of the law, that king Charles jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal *."

* She seemed indeed to have imbibed a due portion of the profitable wisdom of her lord's grandmother, the famous countess of Shrewsbury, who laid such ample foundations of wealth for her family.

* The countess of Devonshire was daughter to Edward lord Bruce, a relation and chief favourite of James I. by whose recommendation she was married into the noble family of Cavendish. The king was present at the ceremony, and gave her a fortune of 10,000l. t. The countess was distinguished as the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house. Waller frequently read his verses there, and William earl of Pembroke wrote a volume of poems in her praise, published afterwards and dedicated to her by Donne. Other contemporary wits exercised their talents in celebrating the virtues and accomplishments of herself and her beautiful daughter lady Rich.

* Having met with some domestic losses by the death of this daughter, and her second son the brave Charles Cavendish, her thoughts became more devoted to national affairs, and she then began to take an active part in the interesting politics of those times.

* Being in principles a zealous royalist, she carried on a correspondence with some of the leading men of that party, and is said to have been instrumental in urging the earl of Holland to that rash enterprize which terminated so unsuccessfully and so fatally to himself. When settled at Roehampton she entertained many of the king's friends at her house, and concerted measures with them for the restoration, corresponding with some of the principal royalists on the continent. Her letters were written in cypher, in which she was assisted by her nephew lord Bruce, and Mr. Gale her chaplain. She became at length a suspected person, and was in danger of being sent to the Tower; a seasonable bribe to the council of state proved her protection ‡.

* She afterwards entered into a correspondence with general Monk, who at a time that his conduct was most mysterious, is said to have made known to her, by a private signal, his intentions of restoring the king. When Charles II. returned to England, he showed the sense he entertained of her zeal for his service by frequently visiting her at Roehampton, in company

* Kennet's memoirs of the Cavendishes, p. 78. † Ibid. p. 73.
‡ Life of the countess, p. 79.

with the queen mother and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an unusual intimacy till her death, which happened January 16, 1674-5.'

Richmond. 'It is well known that this place received its present name by royal command, in the reign of Henry VIII., who was earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. In dooms-day book it is not mentioned; a record of nearly the same antiquity calls it Syenes*; the name was afterwards spelt † Schenes, ‡ Schene, and Sheen. Some writers founding their conjectures upon the latter word, which signifies bright or splendid, have supposed it to be expressive of the magnificence of the ancient palace ||.'

Lands in this manor are held by the rod, or copy of court-roll, and descend to the youngest son; or in default of sons, to the youngest daughter. The same custom prevails in the manors of Peterham and Ham §.

This volume, as may be seen from the specimens we have given, abounds not only with local, but biographical and historical anecdotes and remarks. We have received great pleasure from its perusal, and hope soon to examine the remainder of the work. Of the plates, the portraits of Dr. John Dee, sir Nicholas Carew, and Christian, countess of Devonshire, have been executed with a considerable degree of taste and ability; but the rest of them, for the most part, do no credit to the publication.

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P A I N T I N G .

ART. X. *A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Distribution of the Prizes, December 10, 1792, by the President. Humbly inscribed by Permission to his Majesty. To which is prefixed the Speech of the President to the Royal Academicians on the 24th of March 1792.* 4to. 50 pages. Price 5s. sewed. Cadell. 1793.

THE lamented death of sir J. Reynolds has too well justified the apprehension we hinted in the review of his last discourse **. It would probably have been fortunate for the society he ornamented, for the academy over which he presided, for the school which he laboured to establish, had our fears proved hasty, and our apprehensions false: *Diis aliter visum.* But, deeply impressed as we are with our share of the general loss in the demise of the late president, we deprecate all imputation of partiality or disaffection, in proceeding to review the initial discourse of the present. The situation of a successor to a favourite character is sufficiently hazardous, without adding new difficulties:

* No. 313. Har. MSS. Brit. Mus.'

† Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, A. 7.'

‡ Ibid. || Leland, Aubrey, Camden.'

§ Customs of the manors of Sheen, &c. published in the *Collectanea Juridica*, Vol. II.'

** See vol. X. p. 18

- As in a theatre, the eyes of men
- Are idly bent on him that enters next,
- After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
- Thinking his prattle to be tedious.'

To stem, not to aggravate such prejudice; to separate accident from principle, and readily to allow for the difficulties of a first step; yet neither to extenuate nor to flatter; are the duties of those who aim at guiding the public judgment.

The president has prefixed to his discourse a dedication to the academicians, and a speech, pronounced from the chair, on the confirmation of his election by the king: as in the first of these he has himself analysed his oration, we shall transcribe the passage.

Dedicat. p. v. 'The discourse which I have since delivered in the ACADEMY, when I distributed the gold and silver medals to the successful candidates in painting, sculpture, and architecture, gave me an opportunity to shew, by historical facts, the progress of the fine arts through the earth, from the earliest times to the present—the deep root which they have taken in antiquity—the high destinations to which they have been called in the course of ages—the estimation in which they have ever been held by the wisest and the greatest people—and the very exalted and princely patronage with which they and the professors of them have at all times been cherished. In addition to those views, I conceived it my duty to advise and counsel those, who are to be educated under the roof of the ROYAL ACADEMY, and to inculcate on their minds the indispensable necessity of virtuous principles and of a virtuous life. Those observations, with a few others of a professional kind, form the main objects of that discourse.'

The speech containing little but what is more amply, or at least more diffusely stated in the discourse, an encomium on his predecessor excepted, we shall proceed to that in the order which the author has laid down for us.

After stating, (page 18) that the arts of design must be ranked with the first rudiments of human energy in as much 'as every little child in the world attempts to make for itself the resemblance of some object to which it has been accustomed in its nursery;' the author pursues them to the nations for whom they served as a species of writing; and thence to the higher employ of expressing in emblems the objects of religion in Asia, Egypt, Greece, and all the north of Europe, which the pagodas of India, some caverns of Media, and the various ruins of Persia are still ready to prove: Then, as society advanced and improved, the author sets forth, that with their final settlement in Greece they became the 'public records of countries, the means of perpetuating all public fame, all private honour, all valuable instruction,' and 'the professors of them were considered as public characters, who watched over the events that were passing.' He then leaps the chasm of centuries, to display the 'immense patronage' they enjoyed in the 'modern world.' The Medici, the Sforzas, the Gonzagas, the Farnese, the Dorias, popes, emperors, kings, and dukes * pass before his eyes, till Leonardo da Vinci is shown expiring in the arms of one sovereign, and the rivalship of another drooping until he had brought a Titian into Spain.'

* It may not be amiss to observe here, that the patronage of the dukes of Bavaria must be looked for at Munich, not at Prague.

Such

Such are the outlines of the historic part in this discourse. If it be asked, whether a pompous detail of the rise and progress of the fine arts were the best topic that could be chosen by the successor of a man, who for upward of twenty years had delivered discourses on them to the academy; or whether those who heard him had now to learn that their origin was coeval, and their progress kept pace, with society—the learned author has completely answered by declaring, that his ‘*purpose was not to instruct, but to exhort and advise:*’ besides, it became the president of the whole body, though he ‘did not mean to invade the province of the different professors,’ to prove himself a proper judge of the matter in their departments, by handling it himself; on this principle, no doubt, the salutary admonition is founded, which regulates and determines the duty of those academicians who are appointed to the place of visitor.

We come next to the moral part of the discourse, or the necessity of a virtuous life, descanted on in the following passage: p. 9.

‘Virtue, always indispensable, is of the first consequence in the life of the elegant artist; whose contemplations are, or should be, always sedate, and whose mind should be always tranquil and at home. But that is impossible on the supposition that his life is not the regular life of virtue. History will constantly shew us in all the brightest characters of the world the most conspicuous virtue. Those who have filled the annals of our own country with the finest talents and the most improved minds, have all been distinguished by the purity of their characters. They would not have risen to the eminence which they reached, had not that purity of mind gone along with them. And the same consequence, one way or other, extends itself equally from the same principles to the professor, and especially to the young professor, of elegant art.

‘Yet it is not his mind alone that may be marred, nor his personal interest in the world, whose greatest enemy is want of character. For the heart and soul of the fine arts is wounded from the same cause. If there has been an impression beyond any other which has been made on the world to the disadvantage of those arts, it is the idea that they bring in their train something that softens too much, something that corrupts the manners. It is fortunate for them, that of the very few writers who have touched upon that subject, not one has been able to substantiate the charge by unequivocal proofs drawn from local history. I am warranted therefore to treat it hitherto as a reverie. And it is a primary purpose of this academy, that as far as its principles and influence may extend, that charge shall have no better foundation among us than a reverie.’

How far the mode of life, and the pursuits of an artist emasculate the mind, or furnish incentives to virtue, is not the question: the advice is certainly wholesome. The flaw we find, is, that it is scanty, and propped with more than questionable assertions, for Cæsar and Bacon were not virtuous. Virtue is purity of mind combined with energy of action: the passage before us recommends virtue, because it produces decorum and sedateness; but these are so far from being incompatible with, that they generally serve as a cloak for the sneaking vices of artists, for dissimulation, conceit, envy, detraction, cabal, servility, flattery, meanness, and craft; prompted, exasperated, or checked by the tide and ebb of success, or the malignant suggestions of rivalry. To say that a mean or vicious character cannot ar-

rive at eminence in art, is to say, that a villain cannot possess exquisite organs. The advice of the teacher may preserve his pupils from being bruisers, like Torrigiano; roisterers, like Caravagio; debauchees, like La Fage; or sots, like Brouwer: but grant sufficient powers of hypocrisy and cunning, and the rivals in crime of Andrea dal Castagno and Baccio Bandinelli, or of the oppressive Le Brun, will not incur his censure.

In the technical part of the discourse much good advice is given, and many pertinent observations are made on the impropriety of checking individual bent, and shackling nature with the manner of schools. The cautions, however, with which these observations are interspersed, are a sufficient antidote against their efficacy. It was the opinion of the ancients, and of Cicero himself, that in the compositions of youth, fancy ought to precede judgment, as foliage, fruit; but the precepts of modern professors completely reverse that doctrine: the consequence is, that our youth produce vapid regularity without vigour; and our men, whenever they venture from their lumber rooms of heraldry and drapery into the fields of fancy, expose themselves with conceits of impotent puerility.

Though great, and perhaps unwarrantable stress be laid on the importance of the art in the historical part of this discourse, yet the author appears to us often to forsake the ground on which alone its dignity and consequence can be maintained: the art is not great, because it can insinuate itself into the favour of princes; it is great because princes feel the necessity of cherishing it. If Leonardo da Vinci died with honour in the arms of Francis, Francis acquired a greater share by the embrace; if Charles 'drooped' till he had acquired Titian, our author himself has hinted, that it was owing to his rivalship with Francis: but his languishing for the honours which a painter could confer on him must be considered as an apocryphal anecdote, when we know that his liberality permitted him to subtract half the sum which he usually allowed to his favourite painter, for defraying the expences of a bust, which he had ordered to be executed in marble, by Alphonso Lombardi, from a likeness surreptitiously modelled behind the chair of Titian; and that, to heighten the *douceur*, he commanded Titian himself to pay the sculptor*.

There is, according to our author, a 'liberal,' a 'meretricious,' and a 'trading patronage' of the art. To form an idea of 'trading patronage,' which employs art from speculations of commerce, we need not look farther, thanks to the propitious stars of British artists, than to the last eight years of this century, and the magnificent repositories of art (such as it is) opened during their course. 'Meretricious patronage,' or that 'which makes the arts the pander to a corrupt and slavish gratification,' occupies all the annals of ancient and modern history from Pericles and Phidias, to Alexander and Apelles; from him to the imperial era down to the restoration of art, by the Julies, Léos, Cosmos, on to our own days, in which indeed panders of another species bid fair to supplant it. The 'liberal' patronage, as its traces are hardly discernible in history, must be a kind of monopoly, which the grantors and grantees can probably best describe.

* See the life of Alphonso Lombardi in Vafari. T. II. Ed. Battari.

Some perhaps may think the author's style too ungrammatical for a scholar and too ostentatious for an artist: this may perhaps be attributed to that exultation of spirits which made him inform us that the arts of Britain had acquired in less than forty years a degree of eminence which had cost the Italians a century and a half of assiduity and patronage, to obtain:—an information the more surprising, when we recollect that, at so late a period as the year 1788, the late president had delivered it as his opinion, “that our reputation in the arts was then only rising.”

R. R.

POETRY. THE DRAMA.

ART. XI. *An Epistolary Poem: supposed to be written by Lord William Russell, to Lord William Cavendish, from the Prison of Newgate, on Friday Night, the 20th of July, 1683, the Evening before the Execution of that virtuous and patriotic Nobleman, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; under the false Pretext of his being concerned in the pretended Rye-House Plot.* 4to. 29 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Wesley. 1792.

OF this poem we do not scruple to say, that it will reflect no discredit upon the great names of Russell and Cavendish, or upon the noble cause, in which fell the illustrious patriot whose name it bears. The sentiments are manly, liberal, and dignified; such, in a word, as suit the character and the occasion; the style is animated, and the verse harmonious. Alluding to the persuasions which are said to have been used by Burnet and Tillotson to induce lord Russell to retract the principle of the right of resistance to lawless and arbitrary power, the poet represents him as saying, p. 14.

‘ What? Shall a tyrant trample on the laws,
And stop the source whence all his pow'r he draws?
His country's rights to foreign foes betray;
Lavish her wealth, yet stipulate for pay;
To shameful falsehoods venal slaves suborn,
And dare to laugh the virtuous man to scorn;
Deride Religion, Justice, Honour, Fame,
And hardly know of Honesty the name:
In Lux'ry's lap lie screen'd from cares and pains,
And only toil to forge his subjects' chains:
• And shall he hope the public voice to drown;
The voice which gave, and can resume his crown?—
When Conscience bears her horrors, and the dread
Of sudden vengeance, bursting o'er his head,
Wrings his black soul; when injur'd nations groan,
And cries of millions shake his tott'ring throne;
Shall flatt'ring churchmen stooch his guilty ears
With tortur'd texts, to calm his growing fears;
Exalt his power above th' æthereal climes,
And call down heav'n to sanctify his crimes?
O impious doctrine!—servile priests away,
Your prince you poison—and your God betray!’

ART. XII. *Stone Henge. A Poem, inscribed to Edward Jerningham, Esq.* 4to. 20 pages. Price 1s. Robson. 1793.

STONE HENGE is supposed by this poet to have been the national temple of the ancient Britons, where the Druids performed their most sacred rites, and the assembled people received their instructions; and around which, on the plain, these hardy warriors, accompanied by minstrels and bards, were trained by military exercises for the exploits of the field. The poem, which is chiefly of the descriptive kind, is founded upon this opinion. It represents a general convention of the British tribes, the ceremony of taking the sacred mistletoe with the golden bill, the chief druid addressing the people, and the meeting terminated by a mock engagement.

The gathering of the mistletoe is thus described: p. 9.

' Hark! the burst anthem swells its notes around,
And strugur'd rocks grow vocal with the sound.
For now the Druids seek their inmost place,
Recess rever'd, forbid but to their race.
Before the rest the regal Pontiff bore
The golden bill, deriv'd from heav'n of yore;
The exulting people mark the boon divine,
And in full praise the adoring nations join;
Their loud acclaim now shakes the welkin round,
And cloud-lost hills reverb'rate back the sound.
To their high priest a reverent train succeed,
With sacred mistletoe for rights [rites] decreed;
The hallow'd parasites from oaks they drew,
Cut by th' empyreal bill now borne to view.
The druid sisters rais'd the sacred mound,
Their mantling coifs with holy fillets bound.
Each in her dexter hand an oak-branch bears,
Whose viscid leaves the etherial honey bears;
Or boles of trees, when blest, with fruit to rise,
Should heav'n propitious hearken from the skies.
The pontiff sovereign now that scite ascends,
Where no unhallow'd glance its vision bends;
A sanction'd few their ministry supply,
Save these, unseen by every mortal eye.
Fain would I raise the impenetrable veil,
And bruit those mysteries which the shades conceal:
Those mystic rites not Druids dare unfold,
Enwrap'd from sight, and never must be told.'

ART. XIII. *Topsy Turvy: With Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of leading Characters in the present Government of France.* By the Editor of Salmagundi. 8vo. 56 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Anderson. 1793.

A FINE type and paper, elegant vignettes, and some tolerable verses are here made use of, to set off, with some degree of credit, the stories which have of late been so busily circulated concerning

ing the personal characters of several of the members of the French convention, and to hold up that assembly, with it's proceedings, to public indignation and contempt. Consigning, as far as we are able, the disgraceful and shocking tales contained in the narrative part of this pamphlet to eternal oblivion, we shall make a short extract or two from the poem. It opens humorously enough with the following lines. p. 5.

' OLD ENGLAND is ill at her ease,
She a surfeit has got I can tell ye ;
And the cause of old England's disease
Is the pudding and beef in her belly :
To the French for relief she applies,
And their *politic doctors* assure her
That they know where her malady lies,
And their **G**RAND PANACEA shall cure her.
" Ah ! what panacéa so grand
Can my *old constitution* repair ?"
Why, dame ! on your head you must stand,
And kick up your heels in the air :
Then your health will be EQUAL and good,
Nothing else can from ruin preserve ye :
FOR EQUALITY, WELL UNDERSTOOD,
MEANS TO TURN ALL THE WORLD TOPSY-TURVY.

The French gasconade of fraternizing the world, is thus burlesqued. p. 25.

' If our counsel with scorn is repaid,
We shall bring an old house o'er your ears
At our bidding, to swallow your trade
All Europe shall send privateers :
Tippoo-Sultan your factors shall dread,
When back'd by French blades he shall fix a
Huge price on each Englishman's head,
In Bengal, in Bahár, and Orixa.
Our ordinance launch'd on the Tagus
Shall ring a republican peal,
We'll make Lisbon one grand sarcophagus
And plunder the mines of Brazil.
We'll *nip* the Dutch navy in Zealand,
On their *demi-despotic* stadhólder
Set the PATRIOTS, his guilders to steal, and
The head that looks over his shoulder.
Batavia we next will attack,
And to Ceylon establish our claim :
Fed on spices wash'd down with arrack,
How fiercely French courage will flame !
Our Dráwcaafirs none shall escape,
Fleets and armies we'll fit out by dozens,
Expel the Mynheers from the Cape,
And fraternize our Hottentot *cousins*.
All Afria thence we'll affright,
Scare lions with " morbleus ! and by-gars ! "

And to France by degrees re-unite
The Department of MONKEYS and TIGERS:
GREGOIRE we'll make pope of the blacks,
And teach **BRUCE**, without garlic or onion,
By raw cutlets from murder'd men's backs,
To enrich his repasts *Abyssinian*.
Should Spain to the Bourbons prove true
From the dons their mustachios we'll crop,
Spoil Mexico, pillage Peru,
And spend all the gold in their shop;
All around us, east, west, north, and south,
Insurrection and anarchy foster,
SAIL TO HELL with the winds in our mouth,
Nor care three-pence for libs, notus, austor.'

ART. XIV. *Secession; or true Blue separated from Buff.* A political-satirical-panegyrical Poem. Humbly inscribed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. With Notes—critical and explanatory. By Churchill—Minor. 4to. 47 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Miller. 1793.

If it were inquired under what inspiration this poem was written, it would, we fear, be found to have been dictated by a band of sisters much less gentle and placid than the muses. While language is ransacked for terms of panegyric on the predominant party, and on those who have seceded from opposition, every expression of reproach is accumulated upon the head of the present able and respectable leader of the latter, and upon those who have still the courage to adhere to his standard. With respect to the poetry, it is so indifferent, as by no means to justify even the modest appellation which the writer has assumed, of *Churchill Minor*.

ART. XV. *A Friend to Old England.* By Edward Eyre, Esq. 4to. 29 pages. Price 2s. Lane. 1793.

WHAT has been of late said a thousand times in prose, is here repeated in verses distinguished from prose by little else than rhyme. For example, we are told that state coblers are dangerous, and commonly men of desperate fortunes; and that

‘Equality, when wrong conceived’s delusion,
And tends to discord, ruin, and confusion.’

In short, that men are too corrupt to be free and happy, and therefore their wisest plan is to be contented with things as they are. P. 27.

‘Whate’er the form of government, or name,
When grown corrupt, they all are much the same;
In most European states, as in our own,
If once mankind, at large, are venal grown;
Though some are regal, some republic call,
Abuses, much alike, are found in all;
Hence wisdom teaches, patient to endure,
Those temporal evils, which admit no cure,
Since by example, ‘tis too plainly shewn,
Calamity can work that cure alone.’

ART.

ART. XVI. *A Selection of Hymns and Meditations for every Day in the Week, from the reformed Devotions of Austin; entirely cleared of those Expressions which favoured of Popery, and adapted to the Use of all Protestant Christians. With occasional References to the Scriptures, and Annotations in an Appendix.* 8vo. 165 pa. Newcastle, Charnly; London, Robingtons. 1793.

AUSTIN'S Devotions, a work in common use among the **p**apists, has been several times published with alterations for the use of protestants. Dr. Hicks, dean of Worcester, published two editions of it for *every day* in the week, with additional hymns, prayers, &c. A selection of these hymns and meditations is here made for the benefit of pious christians; the hymns are in tolerable rhymes; the meditations in rhythmical prose, somewhat resembling the translation of the book of Psalms. A motto taken from scripture is prefixed to each meditation. Such expressions as might in these times be thought too warm, or too highly figurative, are altered. Extracts of similar passages are added, in the way of annotation, from Casimir; *Sacrae Medit. Gherardi; Suspiria Hermanni Hugonis; Scougal's Life of God; Paschal's Thoughts; Boyle on seraphic Love; &c.;* and from several classical authors.

ART. XVII. *Ad Anglos. Ode Gratulatoria, A s. n—, Eloquentia Professore.* 410. 8 pages. Price 1s. Nicol. 1793.

An elegant tribute of gratitude from a French emigrant to his English benefactors, which in classical verse celebrates the prosperity of the English nation, laments the frenzy of the French people, deplores the fate of their late king, and exults in the triumph of humanity over prejudice. The ode concludes with the following stanzas. p. 7.

' At tu, suadet quas animus memor,
Permitte grates, Anglia, quæ sinum,
Humanitatis jura spectans
Dulcia, pandere amas faventem.
Gens magna verè! judice nobilis
Virtute gens! tu propitiâ manu
Solaris ultro turbam egentum.
Magnanimi facer æmulatus
Ignis per ipsam spargitur undique
Plebem: tributum cuique jubet suum
Vox charitatis; quisque certat
Irriguoſ aperire fontes;
Fluunt, et aurum divite funditur
Venâ renascens: debita fratribus
Conferre dicas dona fratres.
Usque adeo unanimis voluptas!
Hæc vera laus est, Anglia: gloriae
Fortuna nunquam hoc surripiet genus
Sublimioris: jam triumphum
Ipsa novum tibi comparasti.
Lauros cruentas non tibi gratulor;
Te vincis ipsam, te superemines:
Non eit triumphus, pulchriori
Unde caput redimas coronâ.'

A R T . XVIII. *The Carthusian Friar; or, the Age of Chivalry. A Tragedy, in five Acts, founded on real Events.* Written by a Female Refugee. 8vo. 78 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Owen. 1793.

THIS tragedy, the production of a French lady, and written at the age of eighteen, modestly solicits the attention of the public, not on the theatre, but in the closet. The writer professes to confine her ambition within the narrow circle of the studious, and above all, the compassionate. Thus introduced, the performance, whatever were its literary defects, ought unquestionably to escape censure. But we have no difficulty in adding, that, independently of these circumstances, it is entitled to commendation for its intrinsic merit. It is built on a very interesting plot, framed, as we are assured in the preface, from real facts, preserved in the annals of a certain noble family in France. The language, if not often poetical, is correct and animated; and though the unities of time and place are broken, the most important unity, that of action, is carefully preserved.

The scene of the play is laid at the duke of Rochford's, near Toulon. The old duke, unjustly supposing that his wife Eugenia had sacrificed her honour to an Italian nobleman, Mansoli, had left his castle and retired to a monastery, and was supposed to be dead. Eugenia, in whose bosom the secret of the cause of his departure lay concealed, in the opening of the play, consents that her son, the young duke, should visit the court and repair to the war. At Paris, meeting with Melville, a friend of Mansoli, by whom his mother was reproached with infidelity, doubts concerning her virtue seize his mind, and returning home to discover the truth he meets her in the church of St. Michael, where she was accustomed to offer her daily devotions. This interview is represented in the following scene. P. 39.

* *A chapel in St. Michael's church.—A silver lamp pendant from the dome; a mausoleum on the right, near the back scene.—Enter ROCHFORD from the opposite side.*

‘ Hail, hallow'd roof!—Hail, sad abode of sorrow!
Long consecrated for her habitation,
Thou only know'ft the accents of distress!
The dreary echo of thy vaulted dome,
And that bleak howling thro' the hollow isle,
Freeze my slow-beating heart with sacred terror;
An universal dampness reigns around me!
The massy pillars ev'n distil moist streams,
As the hard stones wept at the sight of Rochford!
Ah! does this gloom presage some dire discovery?
She comes not yet—no footsteps bend this way;
But as I tread, the very arches ring!
’Tis here, till now in solitude secure,
She pours the anguish of her soul to heav'n;
What if I bid me silently to watch
Her undisguis'd emotions when alone?

This

This way perhaps—Ha! does my grief deceive me,
Or do I see a monumental urn?—
Support me, heav'n!—I tremble to approach it—
Here lies, perhaps, he whom I call my father!
And I this moment trample on the grave
That holds his honour'd dust!—Thus then I bend—
But soft—here's some inscription may instruct me!

[Reads with emotion in a fixed attitude.]

“ To the memory of Theodore-Francis-Henry, duke of
Rochford!”—
‘Tis so, ye pow'rs!—Why does this icy dread
Assail my panting bosom?—Yet, again—

[Reads again.]

‘ And for the repose—of his beloved spirit, supposed de-
parted—’
Ha! is it even thus?—I'll read no more—
Cruel incertitude!—I cannot bear thee!
I must pursue the rest!—A moment yet—

[Reads.]

“ Supposed departed in some distant clime—whether re-
leased from the bondage of humanity by that power who
created it, or whether—as it is too much feared—from
his own frantic hand.”

Enough! enough! already have I found
My condemnation in those fatal lines!
O Rochford! Rochford! violated shade!
How shall I e'er atone my wrongs to thee!
If here thy hapless ashes were inclos'd,
Well might they feel disturb'd to earth's dark centre,
And long to burst the bands that held them there,
Compell'd to groan beneath my murd'rous weight.

Yet I have heard departed spirits oft
Retain a mournful sense of suff'rings past,
And with vindictive horror haunt those scenes
By former injuries detested made.

If thus—perhaps I come to meet thee here.
Pale victim of despair—Unhappy Rochford,
Why dost thou hide thee? I deserve thy vengeance.
Whom should'st thou persecute with ceaseless plaint
But me, the living proof of thy dishonour?
I who assume thy name, disgrace thy memory,
And robber-like, enjoy thy vast possessions,
Whilst thou, alas! needest the common rites
Of charitable sepulchre!—Perhaps
On some rude shore, some desart's sands expos'd,
Lies thy unburied corse, by vultures torn,
Or dash'd and mangl'd on some savage precipice!
If thou hast pity, earth, ope and receive me;
Thou art a mother—surely then thou hast—
And thus on thy cold breast I cast my griefs!

[Throws himself on the ground.]

Easter

‘ Enter EUGENIA, with a lamp in her hand.

‘ Eug. Once more, thou dismal treasury of sorrow !
 Once more remote from ev’ry human eye,
 (As the pale miser steals to count his gold)
 I come to number o’er my store of griefs !
 Here, where my heart has lodg’d its sad complaints,
 Where only it unbinds its hidden wound,
 Again I visit thee with deeper woe !
 The mystic terrors of a husband’s fate,
 Late my supreme distress, redoubled now,
 With anxious musing on my absent son !
 My noble child ! for thee I’ll first implore,
 On bended knee, the bounteous care of heav’n—

[Approaches the mausoleum to kneel.]

What’s here ?—a lifeless body !—can it be ?
 Or but a phantom of my desp’rate brain ?—
 It pants !—it breathes !—its essence is substantial !—
 By this faint glimmer—Oh ! my child !

[Raising him a little.]

My child ! (falls aside him.)

‘ Rob. ’Tis she herself !—but, ah ! why prostrate thus ?—
 Rise, most afflicted parent—lean on me.

‘ Eug. Did some celestial spirit bid me live ?
 Or wake I only to renew my misery ?
 My son !—how cam’st thou hither ?—

For the rest of this scene we must refer to the play ; and shall not, by relating the remainder of the plot, foretell the pleasure which the reader will find in the perusal.

NOVELS.

ART. XIX. *The Old Manor House. A Novel, in Four Volumes.*
 By Charlotte Smith. 4 Vols. 12mo. 1316 pages. Price 14s.
 sewed. Bell. 1793.

If it were inquired what is the principal excellence of novel writing, the greater number of readers would perhaps place it in novelty of story, variety of incident, and an arrangement happily contrived to awaken, and to keep alive curiosity. Others, who have naturally a high degree of sensibility, or who are at that period of life in which the heart is most susceptible of tender emotions, would be inclined to pronounce those the best novels, which most successfully touch the strings of sentiment and passion ; and would estimate the merit of a story, by its power of calling forth the sympathetic tear. Whilst a third class of readers, who, even in the perusal of a novel, look further than to the present momentary amusement of fancy or gratification of feeling, will value a fictitious tale in proportion as it exhibits a true picture of men and manners ; and, in judging of the merit of any work of this kind, will, first of all, inquire what characters it describes, and with what degree of accuracy and strength it delineates them.

Disposed

Disposed as we are to rank ourselves in the last class of novel readers, we give the ingenious author of the *Old Manor House*, to whom the public has been indebted for some other similar productions, great credit for her talents as a novelist. In the present novel, she has not, indeed, been particularly fortunate in her story. Some leading circumstances are scarcely reconcileable with probability; particularly the daily and nightly interviews of the two lovers, residing so long in the same mansion, all the while kept secret from the rest of the family. Sometimes the narrative is clogged by collateral incidents, which produce little effect: the whole amour of the old general with the sister of Orlando might have been omitted without much loss. With respect to sentiment and passion, the reader's mind is throughout agreeably interested, rather than powerfully agitated. But, as an exhibition of characters, the piece has considerable merit. They are taken from different classes of life, marked with distinct features, illustrated by happily associated incidents, and furnished with suitable sentiments and language. Among these, the principal persons, Orlando and Monimia, are patterns, the former of ardent and unalterable affection, courage, generosity, and gratitude, the latter of simplicity, modesty, and tenderness. Mrs. Rayland, the mistress of the mansion, is family-pride, personified. Her old *femme de charge*, Mrs. Lennard, is a starch prude, severe and suspicious with respect to others, but very indulgent to herself. General Tracy is a great master of the polite art of appearing to be what a man is not. Dr. Hollybourn is a pompous, but fawning, canting priest, capable of any meanness, or baseness, to serve his interest. Several of the less important characters, both in high and low life, are equally well drawn; and the piece, on the whole, is a gallery of portraits, of which it would not be difficult to find the originals in real life. From the diversified entertainment of these volumes, we shall select a humourous scene, in which the old clergyman, Dr. Hollybourn, during a family dance, makes Mrs. Rayland an offer of his daughter as a proper match for her nephew Orlando. Vol. II. p. 192.

'At length Mrs. Rayland was seated at the upper end of the hall, near the fire—the general placed himself by her, and the doctor strutted round her—the other ladies were opposite; and the dance began.

'Poor Orlando, whose heart beat not responsive to the music, made, however, an effort to conceal his vexation. His partner, who had learned for many years of the most celebrated master, exerted all her knowledge of the art, and displayed all her graces to attract him; while he, hardly conscious of her existence, proceeded mechanically in the dance; and so little penetration had the spectators, that his absence, or distaste to what he was about, was wholly unperceived, while Mrs. Rayland could not help observing to the doctor how well Orlando performed—"Is he not," said she, "a fine young man?"

"Indeed he is, Madam," replied the doctor, who had now the opening he so long wished for; "a very fine young man, I think;"

think ;" and he became an inch higher as he spoke. " I think indeed that this island produces not a finer couple than your kinsman, Madam, and the *daughter* of your humble servant."

" Mrs. Rayland, who loved not female beauty, whether real or imaginary, did not so warmly assent to this as the doctor expected ; who, not discouraged, squatted himself down in the place the general had that moment vacated (who could not forbear walking Isabella down the dance), and thus proceeded :

" I assure you, dear madam, I have often spoken most highly in praise of your sagacity and discernment, in electing the young Orlando as your favourite and *protégé*. He is a fine young man—good, prudent, and sensible : and, I am sure, grateful for your bounty. I dare say that he will do well ; for, under your auspices, there are few men even of consideration and fortune, who, having daughters, would not be proud of an alliance with him."

" Mrs. Rayland answered rather coldly, " I believe Mr. Orlando has no thoughts of marrying.—He is yet too young."

" He is young, to be sure, madam ; but, for my own part, I must observe, that early marriages founded, as no doubt his would be, alike on prudence and inclination, generally turn out happily. As to my own girl, undone as I and Mrs. Hollybourn must to be sure feel without her, I declare to you that, though she is so young, I should not hesitate to dispose of her to a man of even her own age, if I were convinced that he was a prudent, sober young man, unlike those sad examples of folly and extravagance that we see before our eyes every day ; a young man who had had a virtuous education, which in my opinion is a private one ; a young man of family and of good expectations—I say, madam, that on such a one, though his present fortune be unequal to Miss Hollybourn's expectations, I should not hesitate, young as she is, and living as I do only by gazing on her, to b~~e~~low her with twenty thousand pounds down, and—I will say nothing of future expectations—I am, I bless the Father of all mercies, in a prosperous fortune—I have seventeen hundred a year in church preferment ; my own property, which I have realised in land, is somewhat above twelve hundred. When I have given my girl her little marriage portion, I have still something handsome in the three per cents, and in India stock a trifle more. My brother-in-law, the bishop, has no children, and my daughter will inherit the greatest part of his fortune. So you see, madam, that, to say nothing of her personal and mental accomplishments, which to be sure it ill becomes a *father* to insist upon—I say, reckoning only her pecuniary advantages, there are few better matches in England."

" The doctor, who knew that Mrs. Rayland loved money, imagined she could not fail of being attracted by this history of his wealth, nor misunderstand his meaning in giving it : but he had for once mistaken his ground. Mrs. Rayland, though she loved her own money, loved nobody the better for having or affecting to have as much. She knew that, rich as doctor Hollybourn

2

Hollybourn now was, he began his classical career as a servitor at Oxford ; and that his " brother-in-law the bishop," from whose *nepotism* his wealth and consequence had been in a great measure derived, was the son of an innkeeper. Though she always spoke highly of his piety, and his high-church principles, she had ever contemned his efforts to make himself considered as a man of family : nor did she feel much disposed to encourage any scheme to make Orlando independent of her by marriage, still less an attempt to extort from her a decision concerning him ; which, whatever her real sentiments might be, she was not of a temper to declare. For all these reasons she heard the conversation of doctor Hollybourn very coldly, and only said, " that to be sure miss was a very accomplished young lady ; and, having such a fine fortune, might expect to marry in high life."

" Still the doctor was not repulsed ; and, fancying that he had not yet spoken plain enough, he went on to enlarge on his notions of happiness, and on his views for his daughter. High life, he said, in the common acceptation of the word, was not his ambition. It was real domestic happiness, and not unnecessary and unmeaning splendour, he desired for his dear girl—a good husband untainted with the vices and false philosophy of a dissolute age—an handsome country residence, where she might be received into an ancient and religious family—were rather his objects. " A title," added he, " a title has its advantages no doubt, and especially if it be an ancient title, one that brings to the mind the deeds of the glorious defenders of our country—men who have shed their honourable blood in defence of the church of England, and their king—who bled in the cause for which Laud and his sainted master died ! When I hear such names, and see their posterity flourishing, I rejoice—When I learn that such families, the honour of degenerate England, are likely to be extinct, my heart is grieved. And how should I be thankful, how feel myself elevated, if my daughter, marrying into such a family, should restore it, while my interest might obtain a renewal in her posterity of the fading honours of an illustrious race ! "

" This was speaking at once pompously and plainly. But Mrs. Rayland was more offended by the air of consequence assumed by the doctor, than flattered by the fine things he had said of her family ; and she so little concealed her displeasure, that Mrs. Somerive, long weary of the parading and supercilious conversation of Mrs. Hollybourn, and who saw, by the doctor's frequently looking towards Orlando, that the discourse was about him, and that Mrs. Rayland was displeased with it, arose and came towards them : she said something to Mrs. Rayland merely with a view to break the discourse, which was, however, immediately done much better by the general, who, afraid of being too particular, now left Isabella ; and returning to the seat doctor Hollybourn had seized, he cried, " Come, come, my good doctor, we soldiers are a little proud of our favour with the ladies, and we do not patiently see ourselves displaced by you churchmen. I shall not relinquish my seat by my excellent hostess."

D. M.
A&T.

POLITICS.—POLITICAL OECONOMY.

ART. XX. *Dialogue Fourth, concerning Liberty; containing an Exposition of the Falsity of the first and leading Principles of the present Revolutionists in Europe.* By Jackson Barwis, Esq. Octavo. 69 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1793.

THIS dialogue* commences with observing, that ‘a few words, which have been employed by the several competitors in the present great controversy concerning liberty, from the want of being accurately defined, or from being totally incapable of definition, on account of their representing no ideas derived from any existence in nature, have been the causes of much error and falsehood.’ ‘The word *sovereignty*, continues Mr. B.’s friend, as used by a late French writer, (Rousseau) to signify the supreme power, or will of a whole nation collectively; and as perceived, felt, and understood by a whole nation, as if it had but one mind, has doubtless not the least foundation in nature, and is a most ridiculous and fanatical imagination.’ Here it is obvious to observe, that, if the dialogist mean by the term *one mind*, one undivided sentiment pervading a whole nation, he is chargeable with a palpable misconstruction of Rousseau’s meaning; for that celebrated philosopher was too accurate an observer of human nature, to suppose that such unanimity could ever take place. By the supreme power or will of a nation, is signified not their unanimous assent to any law or system of laws, but the will or ordination of the majority expressed either by themselves or their representatives, which ordination is constitutionally termed the will of the whole; the minority bending themselves to recognise and submit to their decrees.—The term *people* next engages the speaker’s attention. ‘Several English writers,’ says he, ‘use the words, *the people*, in the same or very nearly the same sense, as if there really did exist a sort of mental union, and a superiority in the people, to whose wisdom and knowledge of human interests, the best and the greatest men that ever assisted in the government of nations,’ ought to submit. ‘The words, *the people*,’ he tells us, ‘convey no idea derived from any thing really existent in nature.’ Why? ‘because the minds of men never can be so concentrated, nor their thoughts so nearly identical, as to form united ideas on the general happiness. Pray, Mr. B., will your friend dispute either the legal or natural existence of the House of Commons, because their counsels are not always characterized by unanimity? or will he pretend to say, that the sense of the majority of the people cannot be collected, either individually, or representatively?’

These observations of the dialogist introduce what seems to be his primary object; viz. to prove the total incapacity of the bulk of mankind, to ‘undertake and execute, with propriety, the great moral and political interests of a nation:’ whence he desires it to be inferred, that all their political concerns should be entrusted to the care of a *select few*.—These enlightened spirits are to have the sole direction of the state machine, and the people, the *swinish multitude*, placed under their authority, in circumstances of mere pupilage, are to receive the instructions of their superiors, with that implicit deference and submission, which a good catholic, two centuries ago, believed to be due

* The former three were published in 1776, without the name of the author.

to the papal chair. The dialogist is particularly unfortunate in his argument—For be it granted, that the bulk of the people are, by reason of their ignorance, unqualified to judge of political concerns—he will surely allow, that this ignorance is an evil.—How is it to be corrected? By a remedy which is not only a greater evil, but likewise tends to perpetuate the disease—namely, their exclusion from all share in the management of their most important concerns. Agreeably to this reasoning, the people, whom Mr. B.'s friend seems to consider as merely *fruges consumere nati*, are to be doomed to perpetual ignorance and subjection,—a strange argument in one, who professes to be a friend to the liberties of mankind. Give them their due weight in the administration of government, and they will soon learn to know what is subservient to their interest—It has been justly observed by a respectable writer, that when they have not been under the necessity of relying on the knowledge of others, and have been permitted to direct their own affairs, they have always conducted them with judgment and sagacity.—The dialogist is equally unsuccessful in his animadversions on what has been termed the natural equality of all men—His misapprehensions on this point (to adopt the softest expression) are precisely homogeneous with those of Thomas Bull in his valuable epistle to his brother John. His attack on all modern reformers is unjust and illiberal.—He studiously confounds principles with characters, just as if the truth of a political opinion were to be measured by the moral character of its author.—The dialogue on the whole is such, that we conceive neither the friends nor the enemies of liberty, will consider themselves much indebted to the services of the dialogist.

v.

ART. XXI. *Reply to the Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wednesday, January the 30th, 1793, by Samuel, Lord Bishop of St. David's.* Octavo. 35 pages. Price 1s. Ridgway. 1793.

WITHOUT following this respondent through the whole course of his strictures, we shall give our readers some idea of the spirit of his reply, by an extract or two.

—In answer to the objection made by the bishop to the position, that kings are the servants of the people, he says, p. 22.

‘The bishop then must mean to contend, that they are the masters of the people. Does a master receive laws from his servant? Does a servant pay his master for suffering him to act in that subordinate capacity? Does a master execute the commands of his servant?—No. The same mode of argument in all its relations will apply to the kings of England. The executive power resides in him: the legislative right, from which the executive power proceeds, is in the whole nation. The king is bound by particular laws, enacted by the representatives of the people. Let us, therefore, hear no more of kings not being the servants of the people: they are the servants * of the people, and I trust they will continue to be, *in omne volubilis ævum.*—

* It is a fact not generally known, that James the first, who was not a very great enemy to royal prerogative, acknowledged, at his accession to the throne, that he was only the servant of the people.’

The manner in which the quotation is introduced at the close of this passage will not give the learned reader any very high opinion of the writer's erudition. On the concluding sentiment of the sermon our author remarks; *P. 31.*

'A sentiment more shocking, more repugnant to the principles of that religion, which bids us consider those who differ in opinion with us, "not as enemies, but as brothers," never was uttered by the most bigotted supporter of the inquisition.'

"Miserable men! 'they are in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity.' It is our duty to pray God, if perhaps the thought of their heart may be forgiven them."

"Oh, horrible reflection! a tyrant falls, and the ministers of God "lament, even unto anguish," over his grave! A whole people put an end to the warfare of tyranny, and the ministers of peace pour upon them fulminations and anathemas!—The veil of superstition is torn from the face of religion by the hand of philosophy, and prelates stamp upon the deed the epithet of "accursed!"

There is a decree of acrimony in this reply, which we shall not attempt to justify; but violence commonly generates violence. D. M.

ART. XXII. *The State of the Representation of England and Wales, delivered to the Society, the Friends of the People, associated for the Purpose of obtaining a parliamentary Reform, on Saturday the 9th of February, 1793.* 4to. 38 pages. Price 1s. D. Stuart. 1793.

A COMMITTEE of this society having been appointed to examine the state of the representation in England and Wales, the present very interesting publication is the report delivered in by them. The following quotation will serve to elucidate the plan adopted upon this occasion:

"Your committee apprehend that they cannot better comply with the intentions of your society, than by arranging the subject referred to them, under distinct heads, and giving a plain statement of facts unmixed with any argumentative inference and accompanied by no other observations than such as a due attention to perspicuity may appear to render necessary. To this line of proceeding your committee feel more particularly attached, because it carries with it that internal evidence of openness and fair dealing, which must conciliate the unprejudiced, even if it were possible it should fail to convince them, and confines the opponents to reform to that issue which sets at defiance all speculation and sophistry, and on which every man is capable of forming a judgment. An unembellished detail of facts must, to be refuted, be invalidated; and for the same reason that it is impregnable if well founded, it is easily shaken if built on falsehood or error. By the very plan of their report, therefore, your committee give an unequivocal testimony that they rest their claim to credit solely upon the accuracy of their statements; and they offer a substantial proof that they fear no investigation into what they advance, by the manner in which they advance it."

It is asserted, that, by the partial and unequal manner in which the mass of electors is divided, 'such a proportion of the 513 representatives

presentatives is returned to parliament by a few, as renders it of little consequence by how many the remainder is elected,' and 'that two hundred and fifty seven members, being a majority of the commons of England, are elected by 11,075 voters; or in other words, by little more than 170th part of the people to be represented, even supposing them to be only two millions.' In order to demonstrate this, a copious list is subjoined, of which we shall here give an abstract.

	No. of voters.	Representat.
Places where the right of voting is in burgage and other tenures of a similar description - - -	2,938	elect 52
Places where the number of voters do not exceed 50 - - -	1,449	— 100
Places where the number of voters do not exceed 100 - - -	1,781	— 45
Places where the number of voters do not exceed 200 - - -	4,461	— 56
Places where the number of voters do not exceed 300 - - -	446	— 4

Thus 11,075 electors return 257.

' Of the different rights of voting, or the various restrictions and limitations, under which the privilege of voting is bestowed.'

The members for the fifty-two counties are elected by one uniform right. Every man throughout England, possessed of forty shillings *per annum* freehold, except in certain cities and towns, is entitled to have a vote for the county in which such freehold is situated. With respect to the different cities, towns, and boroughs, they exercise a variety of distinct rights, scarcely capable of being classed in any methodical order, and still less of being ascertained by the application of any fixed principle, such for instance as *freemen of bodies corporate*, *burgage holders*, *lease holders*, *free holders*, *inhabitants*, *householders*, *potwallopers*, &c. This circumstance is productive of a variety of hardships, and endless law-suits and contentions.

The following facts will afford some idea of the manner in which the voice of the people is at present collected. A man possessed of £.1000 per annum, or any greater sum, arising from copyhold, leasehold for 99 years, trade, property in the national funds, and even freehold in the city of London, and many other cities and towns having peculiar jurisdictions, is not thereby entitled to a vote. Religious opinions also create an incapacity to exercise the elective franchise: all catholics are excluded generally and by the operation of the test laws, and protestant dissenters are deprived of a voice in the election of representatives in about thirty boroughs, where the right of voting is confined to the corporate officers alone. A man paying taxes to any amount, however great, for his domestic establishment, does not obtain a right to vote, unless his residence be in some borough, where that right is vested in the inhabitants.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.

With respect to the *duration of parliaments*, your committee find, that by an act passed in the year 1694, (or soon after the revolution), it was declared that, “*by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom, frequent parliaments ought to be held, and that frequent and new parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the king and people,*” and therefore it was enacted, “*that no parliament should last longer than for three years.*”

In the first year of the reign of George I. (or 1715) the parliament, which was thus elected for three years, determined that it would be more convenient to hold their seats for seven, and by a law at that time passed, and still unrepealed, such at present is the legal term, before the expiration of which the people cannot revoke their trust, be the conduct of their representatives what it may. The royal prerogative gives however to the king a better security for the good behaviour of the commons towards the crown, by enabling him to dissolve the parliament at any hour which to his ministers shall seem proper.

After pointing out the impropriety of the present mode of conducting elections, the improper length of time to which the poll may be protracted, and the gross defects in Mr. Grenville’s act, the committee report, that it appears to them:

That the number of representatives assigned to the different counties is grossly disproportioned to their comparative extent, population, and trade.— That a majority of what are called the representatives of the commons, are returned by the 170th part of the male subjects of England paying taxes, even supposing those only to amount to two millions.— That the partial distribution of the elective franchise, which subdivides this 170th part into 155 other parts, commits the choice of the representatives to select bodies of men, of such limited numbers as renders them an easy prey to the artful, or a ready purchase to the wealthy.— That the right of voting is regulated by no uniform or rational principle respecting either property or condition. That from the caprice with which it has been varied, and the obscurity in which it has become involved by time and contradictory decisions, it is a source of infinite confusion, litigation, and expence.— That the manner in which elections are conducted is disgraceful to the name of free election. That it is inconvenient to the elector, and ruinous to the candidate. That it is a scourge to the honest and peaceable, and a harvest to the dissolute and corrupt.— That the power given to returning officers, too often, (except in counties) men of extreme ignorance, or known depravity, added to the delay of the house of commons in attending to the petitions for redress, frequently deprives the electors of their true representatives for years.— That the present system of election laws, which professes to qualify a man for parliament who possesses three hundred pounds a year, is only calculated to insult the people with the shew of an independent choice, because by its operation it disables all, who have not incomes of at least as many thousands, from becoming

becoming candidates.'—'Lastly, that the length of the duration of parliaments, subjected to the will of the crown, tends to make the representative independent of the constituent; to render him submissive to the commands of those in power, and to disturb "the happy union and good agreement between the king and people," which by our ancestors at the revolution, was so constitutionally asserted to arise "from frequent and new elections."

'Of private patronage, and the influence possessed by peers and commoners.' We shall subjoin the following quotation on this subject.

'Your committee report, that the gross defects and abuses which, under the preceding heads, they have proved to exist in the present mode of representation, have established a *system of private patronage*, which renders the condition of the house of commons *practically* as follows.'

' 71 peers and the treasury nominate	-	90
Procure the return of	-	77
		— 167
91 commoners nominate	-	82
Procure the return of	-	57
		— 139
Patronage of 91 commoners	-	139
—		
162 return	-	306 out of 513 members.'

At the commencement of every session, the following resolutions are entered on the journals of the house of commons:

Resolved, "That no peer of this realm hath any right to give his vote in the election of any member to serve in parliament."

Resolved, "That it is a high infringement upon the liberties and privileges of the commons of Great Britain, for any lord of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any county, to concern themselves in the elections of members to serve for the commons in parliament."

'Your committee [it is added] have been the more disposed to take notice of these resolutions, because the power of the house of lords, in matters of election, has been prodigiously increased within the last ten years, *by the creation of nine peers, who return, by nomination and influence, no less than TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS of the house of commons*. If, therefore, the interference of the lords in the elections of the commons be, as the latter uniformly declare, a *high infringement of their liberties and privileges*, your committee must report those liberties and privileges to have been of late subject to the most alarming and frequent attacks.'

With the following general statement, which will afford an idea of the whole at a single glance, we shall take leave of this very curious and important article:

' 71 peers and the treasury return	-	167
91 commoners return	-	139
—		
162 peers and commons, with the treasury, return		306

100 electors at Poole,	return	2
102 Stockbridge	—	2
190 Heydon	—	2
250 Barnstaple	—	2
200 Wigan	—	* 1
54 Salisbury	—	1
36 Bodmin	—	1
160 Plymouth	—	1
200 Boston	—	1
83 Seaford	—	1
32 Bath	—	1
112 East Relford	—	1
180 Bridport	—	1
120 Guilford	—	1
240 Lewes	—	1
190 Arundel	—	1
200 Dorchester	—	1
17 boroughs not containing, on an average, { 150 voters each, return		21
2611 persons return to serve in parliament, members		327

* To these 327 add 28, who are returned by *compromises*, and it will appear in what manner such a number of the members of the house of commons is elected, as constitutes a majority of no less than ONE HUNDRED and NINETY SEVEN of the representatives of England and Wales.'

ART. XXIII. Remarks on the Nature and Necessity of a Parliamentary Reform. By William Belsham. 8vo. 50 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Dilly. 1793.

THE present seems to be an inexhaustible subject, for we every day find new arguments in support of a measure which appears to acquire advocates and assertors, in the exact proportion, as its advantages, and, indeed, its necessity become apparent to the public.

Mr. Belsham seems to think, that all the political evils in our government arise from a legislative body, imperfectly, or defectively constituted, and he boldly contends, that it is better to eradicate the cause, than to provide a remedy for any of the specific mischiefs or inconveniences arising from it. The cardinal points, necessary to be attended to, in forming a system of representation, are population, riches, and extent of territory; and these were termed, by the constituent assembly of France, its three bases.

* Supposing [says Mr. B.] the nation entirely convinced of the utility and expediency of a reform in the national representation, and that the parliament should in consequence enter seriously into the consideration of a specific plan of reform, the first step which it seems ne-

cessary

** Where only one member is stated to be returned, it is to be understood that the other has been accounted for under the head of patronage.

cessary to take, is to ascertain, *all circumstances considered*, the just proportion of representatives from each particular county;—the next, to determine what places, in consequence of this plan of reform, shall be divested of, and what invested with, the privilege of sending representatives to parliament;—and then to fix the qualification of voters, and the mode of voting. It seems equitable and just, that one and the same rule should pervade the kingdom, and that all householders, renting tenements, which may be supposed to place them upon a level with freeholders of 40 shillings per annum, should be admitted the privilege of voting. The mode of election ought to be by ballot, the election throughout the whole kingdom to begin and close in one day, and effectual means adopted to prevent both canvassing and treating in any possible shape or form. As the term of delegation is at present almost universally acknowledged to be unreasonably long, and the inconveniences attending the frequent recurrence of popular elections, as at present conducted, have formed the principal argument in favour of the septennial bill, triennial elections would be in course restored as a material branch of this reform. But a very important question here occurs—upon what principle of equity or utility can those householders be excluded from the right or privilege of voting, who inhabit towns or villages which do not happen to return members to parliament? It would be easier certainly to deny, than to disprove the position, that persons of this description ought to be invested with the privilege of voting for some contiguous borough, situated in the county or hundred, in which they reside. Upon this plan, all freeholders of 40 shillings per annum would enjoy the privilege of voting, and all householders occupying tenements of such a value as to place them, in the balance of justice and equity, on a level with the lowest class of country freeholders. The order and decorum of elections would be preserved, by the exclusion of those by whom it can never be wisely or impartially exercised; the dignity and independency of parliament would be restored, and, as there is reason to hope, permanently secured. The aggregate number of electors would be greatly multiplied, and their rights fully and peaceably secured. Under this new arrangement, the landed qualification of members, the exclusion of placemen, and the disfranchisement of particular classes of citizens, would become wholly unnecessary.'

This pamphlet, which, beside a variety of very able observations, concerning the nature and necessity of a parliamentary reform, abounds with many miscellaneous remarks, was written before the commencement of hostilities against France; but we learn from the postscript, that the author considers the present war, as at once 'imprudent, unprovoked, and unnecessary,' and very shrewdly remarks, that it will afford the most favourable opportunity for procuring relief from the most essential of all our grievances.

ART. XXIV. *A Dialogue between an Associator, and a well-informed Englishman, on the Grounds of the late Associations, and the Commencement of a War with France.* 8vo. 48 pages. Price 1s. Evans. 1793.

MR. MORDAUNT, a strenuous patriot, after questioning Mr. Grantley respecting the reasons that induced him to join a provincial association,

observes, that opinions are to be combated, not, as at present, by force and violence, but by reason and argument, and adds, that, if Locke and Sydney had published their celebrated treatises at this moment, they would have been considered as seditious publications, and prosecuted accordingly. The following is Mr. M.'s concluding remark:—⁴ I am glad, sir, that you are convinced you have been in the wrong; and I honour you for the candour of your acknowledgment. Many others will soon be convinced of their error. They will be instructed by reflection, and by the progress of events. The people of this country have been under a temporary delusion. But the delusion cannot last long. The nation will recover its ancient energies. The people will remember, that the princes of the house of Stuart were expelled this country, and deservedly expelled, because Englishmen would not submit to a tyrannical administration. They will remember, that the princes of the house of Hanover were raised to the throne of Great Britain, in order to confirm and establish the rights of the people: and they will resolve to maintain, at whatever hazard, the freedom of conversation, the freedom of debate, and the freedom of the press.⁵

ART. XXV. *The Remonstrance moved in the House of Commons, February 21, 1793, against a War with France.* By Charles Grey, Esq. 17 pages. Price 6d. Ridgway. 1793.

FINDING the minister unalterably determined on risking a war against France, Mr. Grey resolved to transmit the reasons of his dissent to posterity, and, in consequence of this, moved an address to the king, on the 21st of February 1793, which, as might have been expected, was negatived.

Mr. G. begins with stating, that the house of commons was ready at all times to support his majesty, in any measure which the due observance of the faith of treaties, the dignity of his crown, or the security of his dominions might compel him to adopt; but it was with the deepest concern, that his faithful commons were obliged to relinquish their hopes of seeing a strict neutrality observed, on the part of Great Britain, during the present hostilities on the continent. It is then contended; 1. that no requisition had been made by the states general to his majesty; 2. that the French minister of foreign affairs, had relinquished all pretensions, to determine the question, relative to the future navigation of the river Scheldt; 3. that the very ministers, now so eager to support the established distribution of power, had, with apparent unconcern, beheld the invasion of Poland, and the subversion of its constitution; and 4. that the same ministers, with supine indifference, if not with secret approbation, had observed the armies of other powers, (in evident concert with the oppressor of Poland,) advancing to the invasion, and subjugation of France, and issuing menaces, which, had they been carried into practice, must inevitably have produced the return of that ferocity and barbarism in war, which a beneficent religion and enlightened manners, and true military honour, have for a long time banished from the christian world.

ART. XXVI. *The Question between Great Britain and France, as shaped by the Conduct of Ministers, briefly considered; and an impartial Sketch of the Cause of the War.* By a Man of no Party. 8vo. 42 pages. Price 2s. Kerby. 1793.

It is here lamented, that, in the present tumultuary state of the public mind, arguments of ‘quaker-like simplicity’ will have very little chance of finding a place on the table of the modern politician. While tracing recent political effects up to their first causes, the author gives the following illustration of his own sentiments.

‘ Leaving the profound politicians, who believe they can see nothing but through the medium of mystery, to amuse their mole-like fancies in the dark, I should court the open day and plain truth, asking myself what I saw upon the extensive scale of the visible horizon? And, as the first impression is the strongest, I might without hesitation answer, that I saw on the back ground, printing at war with priestcraft and the feudal system—the chains of mental slavery broken in England by the electric collision of the vices of Henry the eighth with Rome’s gross superstitions—navigation and commerce facilitating universal intercourse—the foliage of the fair tree of knowledge extending over the greatest part of Europe; these in their just gradations. In the foreground I might answer that, I saw America boldly anticipating half a century of the laws of nature—the soldiers of despotism sent to the transatlantick school of the most enthusiastic freedom—that on their return home, I saw oblivion vainly attempting to veil from their memories all that they had seen, heard, and bled for—that I saw the most unlimited intercourse between the slaves of despotic authority and the children of the great theatre of Liberty, Old England. Here, I should say, are the remote causes of the present convulsive state of Europe.

‘ Oh Lewis!—at the recollection of whose virtues my heart bleeds, where was the genius of the old government—where the chicane and cunning of the old court, when thy troops were sent to fight the cause of liberty, and when the foundations of thy power were sapped by the gentle workings of a commercial treaty with a free country? Alas! poor Lewis!!! the accumulated infamy of the monsters among thy predecessors; the boundless extravagance and systematic vices of the princes of thy family; the perfidious practices of thy court; and the extravagant aggression of the courts of Vienna and Berlin; all, have fallen on thy devoted head! The tide of licentiousness (always inseparable from newly acquired power) set strongly against thee: thy benevolence; thy humanity; thy gentleness of manners; all thy virtues, were much too feeble to resist the furious torrent.

‘ From dire necessity the sacrifice of the crown was due to the cause of freedom. The foul murder of the man, was the sacrifice of savages at the shrine of licentiousness.’

After comparing Mr. Burke’s pamphlet ‘filled with the fustian of old monarchy,’ to the ‘golden calf in the wilderness,’ and deprecating the idea of hostilities with France, the author concludes by observing, that a fair and equal representation is alone wanting, to make our own the first constitution in the world.

ART. XXVII. Mr. Fox's Letter to his worthy and independent Electors of Westminster fully considered, in a Letter to a Friend.
8vo. 78 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Wingrave. 1793.

Mr. Dalrymple, the author of this pamphlet, seems to attribute unworthy motives to Mr. Fox’s late conduct; and, while he allows his great and incomparable abilities, remarks with considerable asperity

rity on his recent exertions to prevent a war with France; exertions which, instead of drawing down obloquy on his head, appear to have endeared him more than ever to the friends of liberty. We shall here give a short extract, by way of specimen.

• *Disappointment in politics is not diminished by time; it must therefore be doubted whether Mr. Fox's feelings, from being accustomed to vote in small minorities, "may be expected to be less acute;" but, surely, it must be a mortifying circumstance to him that his small minority should be reduced, almost solely, to the followers of Malagrida; this it might be expected "he would feel acutely," as, he alleges, "he has always entertained a kind of instinctive and invincible repugnance to systems of crooked policy."*

But it is not against Mr. F. alone, that the author levels his remarks, for he attacks the proceedings of the friends of the liberty of the press, and says, 'that it appears absurd, if not criminal, to come to any public resolutions on a subject which cannot admit of any question in the present state of the laws,' and that 'these resolutions are therefore only calculated to raise a false alarm.'

ART. XXVIII. Modern Patriotism; in Answer to the Letter of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, to his Constituents. 8vo. 37 pages. Price 1s. Hookham. 1793.

WERE we to believe the author of this pamphlet, Mr. Fox's late conduct, instead of the admiration, calls for the abhorrence of his fellow-citizens. His arguments, too, are here said to be futile, and his political demeanour such, as to produce the censure, instead of the applause of posterity.

• Left in a despicable minority, abandoned by every respectable friend, the object of blended pity and detestation, which you say arises from misrepresentation and calumny, and without almost a single individual among all the electors of Westminster, who is either "able or willing to defend you;" a public apology for your late conduct, it seems, was thought necessary by you and your friends. Such is the situation, as painted by yourself, in which you address the public.

• Your letter is sufficiently artful, your incomparable varnish, which you have so often made use of, and which you so well know how to employ, has not been spared; upon the present occasion you have need of it all.—You had committed yourself against the general sense of your country—it was Fox against all England. With such dreadful odds against you, you have now followed the example of the original anarch.—

" Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremov'd:
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror plum'd; nor wanting in his grasp
What seem'd both spear and shield!"

• But they only seemed so; and I trust that my country-men will be of my opinion, in thinking your weapons, both offensive and defensive, equally unsubstantial and ineffective.

How far a reply of this kind will prevail against the bold and masculine sentiments contained in Mr. Fox's letter to his constituents, we leave the public to decide.

ART.

Cocks on the dreadful Tendency of levelling Principles. 75

ART. XXIX. Remarks on a Pamphlet, published as Mr. Fox's Speech, at the Opening of the Parliament, including some Observations on the Nature and Causes of the present War. 8vo. 83 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Faulder. 1793.

ALTHOUGH the present hostilities with France have rendered the reasonings in this pamphlet rather *obsolete*, yet the tables contained in it, if correct, must be considered as both curious and interesting.

We shall present the reader with table II., in which, ‘as the depreciation of assignats can only be guessed at from their analogy,’ the author exhibits a scale of their discount, compared with the congress dollars, issued during the American war, and the bills of Law’s bank in France.

Continental Dollars.

Law’s Bank.

Date.	Dollars. Sum in circu- lation.	Dis.	Date.	Livres. Sum in circu- lation.	Dis.
July 1775	3,000,000	000	Apr. 1717	400,000,000	
November	6,000,000		September	520,000,000	
Feb. 1776	10,000,000		October	640,000,000	
July -	20,000,000		December	1,000,000,000	
December	30,000,000	6 per ct.	May 1721	Emission stopt	33 per ct.
Dec. 1777	70,000,000	50 per ct.	October	1,169,000,000	48 per ct.
Dec. 1778	100,000,000	80 per ct.	Nov. 1	Circulat. stopt	
Oct. 1779	200,000,000	90 per ct.			
1780	Emission stopt	99 per ct.			
1781	Bankruptcy				

Assignats.

Date.	Livres. Sum in circu- lation.	Discount.	
Apr. 1790	400,000,000	8 per ct.	3 per ct. Int. allowed
September	1,200,000,000	6 or 7 per ct.	Int. taken off. Sale of ch. lands,
Sept. 1791	1,485,000,000	12 per ct.	
Jan. 1792	1,393,700,000	20 per ct.	War with Austria and Prussia,
August	1,800,000,000	30 per ct.	
December	2,300,000,000	40 per ct.	Sale of emigrants goods
Mar. 1793	2,800,000,000	45 per ct.	
June	3,300,000,000	52 per ct.	War with the empire,
September	3,900,000,000	65 per ct.	Great-Britain, Spain, and Holland.'
December	5,000,000,000	80 per ct.	

ART. XXX. A Short Treatise on the dreadful Tendency of levelling Principles. By the Hon. John Somers Cocks, M. P. 8vo. 32 pages. Price 1s. Faulder. 1793.

We have already noticed Mr. Cocks’s Dialogues on Patriotism and the Love of Liberty, (see our Review, vol. x. p. 318), and given him that praise for his liberality and good intentions, which he so justly merited. On the present occasion however, we think that he argues entirely upon an *assumed fact*, as he seems desirous to affix

an idea to *levelling principles*, which has neither been adopted in France, nor in this country, for every other definition of *equality*, than what is expressly implied by a community of rights, has been equally exploded by the supporters of freedom in both.

Mr. C. begins with observing, that the ‘equality’ pretended to be set up among the French appears to him to be ‘wholly incompatible with the existence of society, and that the extension of this principle will greatly contribute to the degradation of the species, and the introduction of the most shocking crimes.

‘They talk much of natural rights. What those of mankind may be, is a question perhaps at little understood, as it has been much agitated by philosophers. But what a savage state of man actually is, has been authenticated to us on the evidence of well attested accounts, free from fable or conjecture. Now, all levelling notions necessarily tend as to their ultimate point of perfection towards this state, in which there can exist no right of property; no human laws or tribunals; no criterion of right or wrong; no inducement to prefer right to wrong; no social tie or connection whatever: for these ideas result from reason, the use of which a man foregoes, in as much as he is a savage. It must be acknowledged, however, by persons of all political persuasions, that in a savage state, as high a degree of freedom, equality and independence as is attainable by man will prevail. If, therefore, the highest possible degree of freedom, equality and independence, attainable by man, is the most desirable of all things, it would seem as if this hitherto reprobated state should be so. Yet is it not the very essence of a creature to experience superiority over him? and if so, must it not be the duty of a rational creature to bear it where it is reasonable without repining? Scarcely can we hope that proselytes should be made of those, if such there are, whose darkened minds are attached to a savage state *on principle*. Let us only request that men will not suffer themselves to be imposed on by mere words, however well sounding; not even those of liberty and equality, nor act with violence in any cause without first making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the real tendency of the objects, which it holds forth to them as worthy of admiration and pursuit.

‘With regard to liberty, every man of true spirit ought to be willing to lay down his life, in order to defend or obtain it; but for equality it is altogether visionary. In order to demonstrate the non-existence of any right of man to it by nature, it is sufficient to shew that inequality prevails amongst men in all those points which depend exclusively on nature, such as health and strength, but above all mental ability. If it is unnatural that one human creature should in any respect be superior to another, how happens it that one should have greater bodily strength, or more comprehensive mental faculties than another? such a difference is evidently a natural superiority on the one side, and constitutes an undeniable inequality between men, no two individuals having the same degree of understanding or strength. Hence the very reverse of the so much contended for proposition, that men are born equal; which being so, as must be allowed by every person who thinks rationally, and speaks truly on the subject, all right of equality by nature falls at once to the ground. On such a sandy foundation is reared the levelling system, which bids defiance

to all laws, religion and government, and aims at the abolition of all establishments.'

The conduct of the late king of the French, and 'the moderate and well-meaning, but weak or misled revolutionists,' is equally censured.

' Could either Lewis xvi. or the marquis de la Fayette have been more miserable, had they resolutely opposed the factions on the first appearance of their levelling designs, and endeavoured at least to have saved the whole country of France from destruction. If after virtuously attempting to confer freedom on their country, they had fallen in so praise-worthy a resistance to ferocious cruelty and injustice, would not the regret of all good men have followed them to their tombs, and the heroism of the king and general been celebrated to the latest times? While if they had succeeded, happy and glorious would have been their situation. Now who pities La Fayette? or who can refrain from despising the conduct while he deplores the fate of the unhappy Lewis?'

It is with great pleasure that we behold Mr. C. treating the present as a mere abstract question, and avoiding that disgusting personality and rancour, which find their way but too often into political pamphlets.

ART. XXXI. *An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain on the dangerous and destructive Tendency of the French System of Liberty and Equality, with an historical Account of the French Revolution, the Imprisonment and Sufferings of the Royal Family, and the deliberate Murder of the unfortunate King of France.* By Thomas Moore, Officer of Excise, Wetherby. 8vo. 60 pages. Price 1.6d. Peacock, York; Baldwin, London. 1793.

We select the following passage relative to the legislative assembly of France, merely to show to what a deplorable length ignorance can be carried:

' A composition of such villains was selected as all Europe besides could not produce; men of no education, property, honour, virtue; sworn enemies to religion, and to all the moral duties.—To see such a body assembled to give laws to a great empire was ridiculous in the extreme—Their president, when called upon to read a motion, declared, to the astonishment of that *august assembly*, that he could neither read nor write: these were legislators indeed, and we need not wonder at the many mistakes and blunders they have committed in that capacity. Their family honours, if ever they had any, had been buried so many ages, and their names changed for misdemeanors which they had committed, that we need not be surprised they should be so far unacquainted with each other's abilities as to make such a mistake in the outset.'

Although this very extraordinary work will perhaps be no bar to the author's preferment, yet it is pretty evident, that his talents are not expressly of the kind calculated for writing history!

A R T . XXXII. *Fact without Fallacy: or constitutional Principles contrasted with the ruinous Effects of unconstitutional Practices. Together with other illustrative Matter. In a Letter from an impartial Observer in London to his Friend in the Country.* 8vo. 64 pa. Price 1s. 6d. Jordan. 1793.

THIS pamphlet abounds with much miscellaneous matter; the following passage relates to our present state of hostility:

‘That a war with France is at present a popular measure I readily admit. It is not the consummate craft, aided by the declamatory eloquence of our premier, which has made it popular. *Nor is it* the evasive eloquence of our northern orator; or the frantic ravings of him whose mind can reconcile impossible contrarieties—who plucks foul corruption from the vasty treasury, and calls it virtue. But the popularity of the present war is, in my opinion, ascribable to the unconstitutional influence of that man who is entrusted with the immediate superintendency of the privy-ways, acting through the means of the most tremendous engine of corruption this or any other nation ever saw—a sort of special inquisitorial grand jury, made up of placemen, pensioners, merchants, and esquires, who originally assembled from the avowed excuse of supporting the constitution against the innovations of republicans no where to be found, unless those who are strenuous supporters of the reality of the constitution, preferably to the appendages of mere form, are to be so termed.’

Two modes are here pointed out by which the ‘essentiality of our constitution’ may be substantiated; the first is, ‘by realizing a full and free representation of the people;’ the second, ‘by restricting the actual members of parliament from taking bribes.’ We trust, that this ‘impartial observer’ is not so uncharitable as to imagine that any thing like bribery is now practised!

A R T . XXXIII. *A dispassionate Address to the Subjects of Great Britain.* By the Rev. Edward Barry, M. D. 8vo. 28 pages. Price 1s. Symonds. 1793.

DR. BARRY, who is a great advocate for moderation, seems by no means an enemy to what has been lately termed ‘a temperate reform.’ He remarks, however, ‘if the legislature appears just at this time, to advance with slow and deliberate steps, to remove the objectionable parts of the constitution,’ we ought to rest satisfied, ‘that such circumspect pauses are convoyed by the inestimable advantages of wisdom and certainty, and seem to augur eventual good.’

A R T . XXXIV. *Philanthropy repelling Delusion: or a Retrospect of Society and Government since the Fall, thereby deducing from sacred and profane History, how far the present System of French Politics is consistent with Reason, Religion, or the Benefit of Mankind, and these Kingdoms in particular: With a comparative View of the present State of France and England; and a short Address to Ireland.* The second Edition. By an impartial Hand. 8vo. 76 pages. Price 1s. Evans. 1793.

FOR the military reputation of this gentleman, who, as we learn from the pamphlet, is an officer on half pay, we hope that he is better qualified to wield the weapons of war than those of authorship. A more unmeaning bundle of words has seldom come under our notice. Specimen.—

‘ I am a man of but poor abilities, never before called into action; but inspired by a sacred emanation of *amor patriæ*, I think myself full a match for this blustering Goliah [Mr. Paine]; it would be as easy with his arms, though supported by his Philistines, to overcome a man whose heart glows with real patriotism, as to form a *wand of opium* to lull to rest the roused British lion. Would he had a *liquid cake of laudanum* in his stomach, to force him into a *reilles flumber!*’

ART. XXXV. *Observations on the New Corn Bill: evincing that it is detrimental to the Public and unfriendly to Agriculture, by discouraging Tillage Husbandry. Likewise an Attempt to point out a Mode whereby the People of England may be supplied with Bread Corn without Importation.* By an Essex farmer. 8vo. 28 pa. Price 1s. Taylor. 1793.

It is here maintained, that a competition between the commercial and landed interest of a kingdom must be hurtful to both, and that a palpable predilection on the part of the legislature towards the former, ‘ such as in the late corn bill,’ cannot fail of being highly detrimental.

‘ The new corn bill divides England into districts which are regulated by their several average prices, one district being independent of another; now if the average price of any one district should be high enough to admit of importation, liberty is then granted to import into that district from foreign parts. This seems to be an injurious regulation, inasmuch as merchants and dealers in corn, by various well known arts, may advance the price in some one district, and thereby import corn, even though the price is not generally high enough to allow importation; and may not this very easily be effected by an extensive combination? Would it not be much wiser, and more beneficial for this country, by a bounty to encourage corn to be carried coastways from the districts where it is at a low price, to those where it may be at a high one? By this plan we should serve ourselves instead of receiving a supply from a foreign country, nor give artful men an opportunity of making the simple cultivator of land their prey.’

The mode pointed out of supplying this kingdom with bread corn, without importation, is not new, but we have every reason to believe that it would prove effectual. We shall give the passage in the author’s own words:

‘ By the present mode of providing for the clergy, improvements are prevented as to manuring, fertilising, and draining of land, and preparing it to bring forth a large increase, which is certainly a very great loss to the public at large, who are therefore much injured by the continuance of this mode. Upon a fair estimation of the difference in quantity of grain produced from

from land in an improved or unimproved state, it will appear to every one in the least conversant in farming, that a quantity of corn equal to one third at least of the present produce, is entirely lost to the public. To speak only of wheat: when land is in an unimproved state, two quarters an acre is as much as can be expected; but when manured and improved, it may be made upon an average, to produce three quarters and a half: this will appear so evident to every experienced cultivator, that it needs only to be mentioned in order to be admitted. If then taking tythe in kind (the great obstacle to tillage farming) was done away, a foreign supply of corn would not be necessary; for if it is granted, that by the improvement of land, twelve bushels of wheat would be gained in every acre sown with that article; that point is sufficiently proved; and whoever will give himself the trouble to count the number of quarters of bread corn that would be thus brought to market in one, or seven years, and compare it with the quantity that had been imported in this kingdom in the same time, will find that the extra produce very far exceeds the foreign supply. This regulation would not fail to operate very beneficially to the community; and what good can the continuation of the present mode answer, if a regular support could be made as sure to the clergy from a commutation?

ART. XXXVI. *Taxation on Coals, considered in an Address to the Inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, and all Places supplied with Coals from the Port of London.* By David Hardie. 8vo. 99 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1792.

THE pamphlet before us seems to be written by a person who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the subject, of which he here treats, and indeed, with finance in general.

Mr. Hardie begins by stating, that pecuniary assistance is due to the state from each of its members, because government is necessary to society, and every citizen enjoys the benefit of government. As the whole kingdom equally participates in this advantage, justice requires, that every part of it should equally contribute to the exigencies of the state. But 'such sums of money as are exacted from any part of the kingdom, above its equal share of the expence of government, are not duties nor revenue of any description; they are either avowed local contributions, which cannot be levied on a free people, but in cases of real or supposed necessity, or they are private exactions imposed by the administration of government, without the sanction of any of the constituted authorities in this kingdom.'

After some prefatory remarks, on the utter impossibility of raising a general duty on British coals for home consumption, it is observed, that 'the metropolis of England, together with a few ports situate on some particular parts of the margin of the island, are singled out from the kingdom at large, like so many provinces belonging to a foreign state, and over and above their share of the public burthens, are charged in the article of coals, with the enormous private contribution of upwards of half a million sterling per annum, under the pretext of a duty to the king.'

It appears by a report of the select committee of finance, in 1791, that the net produce of that contribution for five of the late years amounts to 2,596,150l., or, at a medium, to 519,230l. annually, of which the port of London alone pays about two thirds, or 356,717l. per annum; in other words, 922l. per day, over and above it's share of the public burdens.

These private, local, and perhaps partial and oppressive taxes, like most of our present public burdens, originated in improvident foreign wars, and domestic troubles; but there seems to have been this difference in respect to them, that they were intended, like the disturbances which gave them birth, to be of a transitory nature.

The following is a list of the acts of parliament, with the sums levied, in consequence of them, by way of a tax on coals brought into the port of London:

	s. d. per chaldron.
By 8 Anne, cap. 4. - - -	3 0
By 9 Anne, cap. 6. - - -	2 0
By 9 Anne, cap. 22. - - -	3 0
By 19 Geo. III. cap. 25. - - -	0 3
By ditto - - ditto - - -	$0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
By 22 Geo. III. cap. 26. - - -	0 3
By ditto - - ditto - - -	$0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$
By 27 Geo. III. cap. 19. - - -	$0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

In all, eight shillings and tenpence per chaldron; while at certain other places, the duties laid on by these acts amount to five shillings and sixpence only.

It may be necessary to observe here, that some of these taxes were meant to be levied in order to support the expences of wars, which have long since been concluded, and one in particular, to build fifty new churches, all of which do not appear to have been erected.

' When I cast my eyes over the cities of London and Westminster and suburbs, [says Mr. H.] I do not see near the number of new churches that were ordered to be built, neither do the journals of the house of commons shew how many were actually provided, but from accounts of the expence of a few of the churches, on the journals of the 23d of January 1710, it appears, that the average expence of seven churches, including the extra expence of St. Margaret's Westminster, was under twenty thousand pounds each: I shall therefore estimate the expence of the fifty churches, including all the other local benefits with the interest, at *one million*. On the supposition that all the churches had been provided, the indemnification to government could not have been made good until the year 1731, as appears by the following account of the produce of the local duty, viz.

' The quantity of coals brought to the port of London, from 1716 to 1731, being 6,980,100 chalders, the produce of the three shillings local duty thereon, amounts to £. 1,047,015

' From which deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, for prompt payment - - - - - £. 26,175

' There remains a full indemnification of the churches - - - - - £. 1,020,840

‘ As the purposes of the acts imposing the three shillings local duty, were fully answered in the year 1731, these acts in that year became *null and void*; yet it is a fact, that administration, without law or justice, have continued to levy that duty on the port of London until the present day. The money which they have thus illegally extorted from the port of London, under the pretext of that three shillings duty, since the year 1731, when the indemnification was made good, amounts to *five millions three hundred and forty thousand three hundred and fifty seven pounds*.

‘ The prodigious balance in favour of the nation, which ever since the year 1786, has been upwards of one million *per annum*, is a great aggravation of the misconduct of ministers, in continuing the port of London under that enormous local oppression.’

On examining the ‘coal contribution’ in a general point of view, it appears, that a very enormous sum has been raised by the capital, and its neighbourhood, since the year 1716, viz:

Chaldrons.	s.	d.				
2,268,548	at	5 0	—	—	£.	567,114
32,642,506	at	8 0	—	—		13,057,002
2,156,861	at	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—		905,880
2,678,543	at	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—		1,178,558
5,177,786	at	8 10	—	—		2,286,855
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount allowed to about three fourths of the quantity					£.	17,995,409
						337,414
Deduct the indemnification for the churches						17,657,995
						1,000,000
Total sum, over and above the due share of public burdens						16,657,995
Deduct the produce of the local contribution, from 1710 to the end of the year 1713, when the peace was established						1,266,876
					£.	15,391,119

‘ Hence it is evident, that after the port of London, in times when both church and state were in the most imminent danger, had generously contributed the sum of 1,266,876, in virtue of the acts of the 8 and 9 Anne, to enable her majesty to prosecute the war and establish a peace, which accordingly with that aid was effected, in the year 1713, the administration of the executive power, without the authority of law, and in violation of the sacred principles of the British constitution, and of every sense of justice and humanity, have extorted from the poor as well as the rich, who are served with coals brought to the port of London, the enormous sum of fifteen millions, three hundred ninety-one thousand, one hundred and nineteen pounds, which is now at the rate of nine hundred and twenty-two pounds per day, on one of the necessaries of life, over and above their due share of the public burthens.’

We have read the paper, presented to some of the magistrates of London, in reply to the above statements, and are ready to agree

agree with Mr. H., (provided his premises be well founded) that it is no better 'than an old song!'

ART. XXXVII. *Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty, upon the remote and thinly peopled Coasts of Britain, tending to show, that if it were there removed, the Industry of the People would be excited, the Prosperity of the Country promoted, and the Amount of the Revenue augmented to an astonishing Degree.* By James Anderson, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S., &c. and Editor of the Bee. 8vo. 32 pages. Price 6d. Kay. 1793.

AFTER a dissertation on the nature and operation of taxes in general, Dr. Anderson, with equal force and conviction, contends, that the tax upon coals carried from one part of Scotland to another, however trifling in its nature (not exceeding 3000l. per ann. in 1775), is burdensome to the inhabitants, and unproductive to the revenue. He calls upon every one acquainted with north Britain, to declare whether any circumstance has contributed more effectually to repress the industry of the people, and to prevent the establishment of manufactures among them, than the want of coal.

' It is now ten years [adds he, speaking of the northern counties,] since I first beheld, in person, the state of that country; and was witness to the misery under which the people groan, because of the coal tax, and similar injudicious regulations. Since then, I have not ceased to embrace every proper opportunity of pleading their cause, with all the energy in my power. My efforts have not been seconded with all the ardour that could have been expected, by those who would be chiefly benefited by the prosperity of these poor people: but I cannot persuade myself that the present opportunity will not be embraced; and I am inclined to hope, that if by this means a salutary system of legislation for those parts of the country shall begin to be adopted, the good effects of it will soon become so apparent, as to be the cause of its being gradually extended to other articles of equal importance.

' I plead for a repeal of the coal tax (not less from motives of humanity and private expediency) than from those of natural justice and political expediency. In Scotland the coal countries are divided from those which have none, by stupendous mountains, through which it is impossible to carry coals by means of rivers and canals, as is done through the central counties of England. The sea is, in fact, the only channel through which weighty commodities can ever be carried from one part of that country to another. This is, indeed, the only public road that can there be established. To tax coals going on that road, is like taxing the waggons on the king's highway, in other parts of the country. It is banishing manufactures for ever, from innumerable places, which possess, in every other respect, conveniences for manufactures and for trade, that cannot be equalled in any other part of Europe.

' I speak this with emphasis; because I know it to be true; and because I know if the coal duty be taken off, this will in time be discovered to the astonishment of Europe; though it may perhaps be long after I am laid in my grave.

' We have already seen, that in a very small district of Scotland, manufactures have risen in a few years to such a height, as to afford a revenue of more than 55,000l. a year. Were all the places in those

regions which are now deprived of coals, and which are equally susceptible of it, converted to as beneficial purposes, the amount of the revenue drawn from thence, would be inconceivably great.'

We are exceedingly happy to learn, that a bill has been introduced, within these few days, into the house of commons, expressly on purpose to remedy the grievances so feelingly and emphatically exclaimed against by Dr. A.

ART. XXXVIII. *Rules and Regulations of the Georgic Society, for the Promotion of Agriculture and Husbandry.* 8vo. 12 pages. Neil, Sommers Town.

THE object of this society, ' is to promote and extend a knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture and husbandry, and the arts which have a tendency to the improvement thereof, within Great Britain and Ireland, excluding those only, which are the principal objects of the veterinary college, established in the neighbourhood of the society.'

Until fifty gentlemen shall have become members, all who subscribe one guinea *per annum*, or ten guineas at one time, will be considered as such. The sum of five shillings is also to be paid by each, in order to form a fund for the purchase of books. When the society consists of fifty members, all future candidates are to be ballotted for.

ART. XXXIX. *Public Prosperity; or Arguments in Support of a lately projected Plan for raising six Millions Sterling, and for employing that Sum in Loans to necessitous and industrious Persons.* 8vo. pages 36. Price 1s. Debrett. 1793.

THE present plan comes, as we are told, ' from the pen of a man who has long been a mournful spectator of various complicated scenes of wretchedness; of misery which it would be difficult for the heart to conceive; which it would be scarcely possible for the tongue to describe;—misery, in short, so very great, as to be unable to send forth its complainings to the world.'

It is proposed to raise a sum of money for the relief of necessitous and industrious persons, by means of a capitation or poll-tax, to be imposed on the affluent, in proportion to their respective incomes or situations in life. The following is the outline of the scheme, as drawn up for, and addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer.

' It is proposed to employ the sum of six millions sterling, raised as already suggested in the following manner.

' One million to remain in the hands of government for and during the term of seven years.

' Five millions to be lent to the public, four millions at 3 per cent. interest to the higher sort, reduced by misfortunes—the sum to each person, from one hundred pounds to five hundred.

' And one million to the lower, but industrious class, without interest, in small sums; that is to say, from twenty to fifty pounds each. To some a part of the money intended to be lent, might at first be given, and then a farther sum advanced, or not, according as their good or bad conduct shall appear to the committee, who may be assisted in their enquiries by persons to whom a yearly allowance may be given for their trouble.

* The

• The simple interest on one million left seven years in the hands, and for the use of government, at three per cent, is £.210,000
The like interest on four millions lent to the public, is £.120,000

£.330,000

• Note, the above sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds is the interest on four millions for the first year only. This is to be secured for the benefit of the fund, by deducting from the several loans, the three per cent interest, at the time of issuing out the money. Thus at the end of seven years, there would be the sum of one million three hundred and thirty-thousand pounds in hand, without reckoning the compound interest, and saying nothing in regard to the interest on the four millions during the six following years, or the probable returns on the five millions first lent out to the public, and which returns are to be added to the stock or fund. These returns to be employed in loans to the necessitous, on the same conditions as at first, during the aforesaid term of seven years. The one million and interest thereon, to remain, as already proposed, in the hands and for the use of government, during the same space of time. At the end of seven years, the remaining principal and interest to be employed in perpetual loans, according to the pleasure of the committee.'

However much we may doubt of the efficacy of the means here pointed out for attaining the end proposed, the principle itself, which is founded on humanity, has our most hearty applause.

ART. XL. *Thoughts on the Causes of the present Failures.* 8vo.
30 pages. Price 6d. Johnson. 1793.

IT is here very truly observed, that the events of the present times appear expressly calculated to show the weakness of human foresight, as all the splendid dreams of national felicity with which we so lately amused ourselves are vanished, 'the voice of exultation' being only 'a prelude to the deep requiem of national ruin.'

'That our prosperity was fallacious is now too apparent, but whether it was necessarily and unavoidably so, remains yet to be decided. Those who have attributed it to the talents and virtues of a single man, will do well to consider, whether he who reared the building, would not have known of what materials it was composed, and have sheltered it from those rude blasts and hostile shocks which it was ill able to bear—Slight as was the superstructure, the foundation was strong, and with proper precautions there is little doubt but the whole might yet have courted the applause of our countrymen, and been the admiration of foreign nations. An extensive manufacture of almost every article of human accommodation; an unlimited command of markets; an unembarrassed intercourse with all our foreign possessions, were the real and substantial advantages we enjoyed. Public and individual prosperity gave rise to public and individual confidence. The legal rate of interest could, in few instances, be obtained. Paper was preferable to gold, and the presumption of responsibility was itself a capital.

' In accounting for the unfortunate reverse which we now experience, it is not difficult, in the first place, to perceive, that our present misfortunes originate from certain predisposing causes in our commercial situation, operated upon by certain external events. The commerce of the country, conducted as it has been for many years past, might have been conducted for many years to come. On the other hand, had the trade of the country been confined to a less compass, or the sign of credit been more substantial than paper, we might possibly have taken a part in the dissensions of the continent without its producing such unhappy consequences to ourselves. To the concurrence of these circumstances, we are to attribute the evils we now feel. The materials that composed our prosperity, though undoubtedly of a very precarious and inflammable nature, had long existed, and might, with due care, have been preserved to an indefinite period; but no sooner did we kindle the torch of war, than its first spark dissipates them in air.'

After a variety of very just reflections relative to paper credit, the medium by which our extensive trade has hitherto been carried on, and the immense advantages arising from it, the author affirms, that public tranquillity was indispensably necessary to the duration of such a system as ours, for 'the slightest apprehensions of war affect it in its most vital parts, and vibrate through its remotest extremities; but when the *dæmon* raises his iron wand, the whole vanishes like the work of enchantment. The enormous but unsubstantial capital, by which the productions of the world were so expeditiously transferred from region to region, sinks in amount to a few hard guineas. A slip of paper which was yesterday worth a thousand pounds, is to day of no more use than when it was in its original state. The current which had so long flowed on in one uniform and steady direction, suddenly rolls back, and overwhelms in ruin those who had ventured on its surface in the fullest confidence of safety and success.'

It is insinuated, that it was in the power of the bank directors to have softened the pressure of public calamity: 'Trustees of a great trading company, instituted not less for the public good than for private emolument, it might have been expected that they would have stepped into the breach, and have given the weak and wounded individual time to escape, at least with life:' but instead of adopting this system of conduct, 'the directors pusillanimously led the way in the general discomfiture, or were active only in enriching themselves from the spoils of those who had fallen in the struggle.'

One remedy for all our evils is still in our power: 'War is the cause of our calamities—Peace is the only effectual cure.'

'Wounded as the commerce of this country has been, it can only be expected to revive but by degrees, nor will it soon, if ever, attain that eminence it has of late experienced. But the restoration of peace would again give rise to some portion of that mercantile faith which was so general before the commencement of the war. Bills payable at more distant dates, would again be gradually called out into circulation, and, like an influx of new wealth,

wealth, would daily increase the general commercial capital. Foreign markets would again open for our manufactures; the obstructions on navigation would be removed, and we might again take our rank amongst the trading nations of Europe; but before this can be effected, it is probable rivals may have started up; our exclusive advantages may be at an end; and we may too late have to lament that we were foolish enough to take part in a fray, when we should have been employed in gathering our harvest.'

This little tract abounds with a variety of excellent remarks on our present very critical and interesting situation.

ART. XLI. *An Inquiry into the Causes of the present Derangement of Public Credit in Great Britain. Occasioned by Mr. Pitt's Speech in the House of Commons on the 27th of March last. To which is added, some Hints to the Legislature for the Formation of a Plan for the immediate Employment of the numerous destitute Poor.* 8vo.
49 pages. 1s. 6d. Robinsons. 1793.

MR. ADDISON * represents public credit arrayed as a beautiful virgin, seated on a throne of gold, infinitely timorous in all her behaviour, apt to change colour and startle at every sound, and subject to such momentary consumptions, that she would all of a sudden lose her florid complexion and healthy appearance, and wither and shrink up to a ghastly skeleton. This very allegory, we are told, has been verified in our own times and country.

' From the highest state of health and vigour, this delicate virgin has been reduced to a very low state of infirmity and disease. Confidence, whereon credit is founded, has been attacked, defeated, and slain; and suspicion, gloomy suspicion, with dejection, bankruptcy, poverty, and misery, in its train, now occupies its place.'

The author proceeds to inquire, whether Mr. Pitt's assertion, that the late failures do not arise out of causes of a political nature, be founded in truth? In the course of this investigation, he displays a considerable portion of commercial knowledge, and clearly demonstrates, that the trade of this nation is intimately connected with the politics of it's ministers.

The folly of creating and spreading an unnecessary alarm is pointed out as follows:

' If some well-informed, cunning, and active enemy had contrived the ruin of our commerce, and with it the general misery, and perhaps ruin of our country, he would have resorted to no means so probable as to excite general suspicion and alarm. The best appointed armament that ever the world saw, would not so speedily have effected this purpose, as the inducement of a general apprehension of sedition, of secret treasons, and of plots for surprising the city of London, and for overturning the government. If those who actually excited these suspicions and apprehensions foresaw their consequences, they betrayed the na-

* *Spectator*, No. 4.
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tion. If they did not foresee them, they have given a most striking specimen of the insufficiency of their abilities for the support and conduct of an equitable government—There seems to be no alternative. Is it possible for general suspicion and general confidence to exist together? If suspicion must be excited and encouraged, confidence must infallibly be destroyed.' No sooner had the associators at the Crown and Anchor issued a long advertisement, declaring that the public peace and order were in danger, than a general panic took place, which it was held expedient, we are told, to sanction and encourage: on this the public funds, 'alive at all times to the slightest alarm,' immediately felt the shock. The three per cent. consols, which were 87 and a half on the 20th of November, fell on the 21st full five per cent., and by the end of the month, they were reduced below the price of 78.

After a number of prudential hints to men in trade, and a proposal for employing the industrious poor, no longer occupied in manufactures, &c. or on canals, the author concludes as follows:

'Whether the nation at large is yet sensible of the necessity of an immediate peace, cannot perhaps at present be easily determined. Though the conclusion of the war would not presently restore our lost credit, yet it would brighten our prospects and encourage our hopes; it would tend to remove the public despondency, and it would certainly lessen the national exigencies. The town of Nottingham have already set an example of an application to parliament, by stating the ruinous effects of the war, and their earnest desire that a period may be put to its progress; and if the general opinion be with them, and that opinion were expressed by orderly and respectful representations similar to theirs, no reasonable doubt can exist that government would yield to the public inclination, and take measures to put an immediate termination to so calamitous and inconceivably ruinous a contest.'

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THEOLOGY.

ART. XLII. *A Discourse on the Evangelical History, from the Interment to the Ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.* By the late Reverend Thomas Townson, D. D. Archdeacon of Richmond; one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire; and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. To which is prefixed an Account of the Author. 8vo. 310 pages. 2 Plates and a Vignette. Price 5s. 6d. in Boards. Fletcher, London. Payne, Oxford. 1793.

Few persons, who are employed in theological studies, can be strangers to the name of Dr. Townson. Beside his personal and professional merits, which, from the account of his life prefixed to this posthumous publication, appear to have been very great, he possessed eminent talents for scripture criticism, as he fully evinced in his principal work; Discourses on the four Gospels, first published in the year 1783; concerning which, bishop Lowth, whose judgment there

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are few persons that have any pretension to learning or taste who will not respect, gave this opinion: ‘it is a capital performance, which sets every part of the subject it treats of in a more clear and convincing light than it ever appeared in before.’

Soon after the publication of this work, the author was led by an attack made upon West’s Treatise on the Resurrection, to consider attentively those parts of the gospels which relate to that subject; and he sketched a harmony of them, which he apprehended to accord better with the literal sense of the several evangelists, than any which he had seen. This subject, at intervals, engaged his best attention during the remainder of his life, and the result was the valuable work which is here presented to the public. As a proof of the uncommon pains which the author took to make it as accurate and satisfactory as possible, the editor of his life mentions, that in the year 1784 he printed a few copies of the first part, for the sake of submitting it to the judgment of his learned friends. In his last illness, he revised the work, and made some slight emendations. From the author’s manuscript, thus carefully corrected by himself, it is now faithfully printed, under the inspection of the friend to whom the author intrusted it, Dr. Loveday.

What is the real value of this harmony, wherein it differs from those which have been proposed by West, Macknight, Benson, Newcome, Doddridge, Priestley, and others, the learned reader may be enabled to judge from the following summary account of the sections of the work, drawn up by the author himself, for the readier comprehension of the order which he has followed. p. 3.

‘Section I. Friday evening. Our Lord’s disciples and the women that had followed him from Galilee were not absent from his crucifixion. “They stood beholding afar off.”

‘Only his virgin mother, Mary her sister mother of James and Joses, and Mary Magdalene, with the disciple whom Jesus loved, and to whose protection he then recommended his mother, are mentioned as venturing to approach his cross.

‘But when Joseph of Arimathea had obtained leave from Pilate to inter the body, the Galilean women in general followed it to the sepulchre, and saw where and how it was laid. They then hastened to the city to purchase and prepare spices that evening for anointing it as soon as might conveniently be done after the sabbath; which, as begining about sun-set, was then coming on. But Mary Magdalene and the other Mary, two of those who had been standing by his cross, did not depart with the rest. They continued “sitting over against the tomb.”

‘Section II. Saturday. Towards the close of this day, which was the jewish sabbath, the chief priests and pharisees with Pilate’s permission set a guard upon the sepulchre, which was to secure it till the end of the third day.

‘The same evening, when the sabbath was over, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary, who had lost their opportunity before, brought their share of spices, with the concurrence of a third, Salome the mother of Zebedee’s children; who had probably been engaged the foregoing evening in attending and supporting the mother of our Lord; whom he had recommended to the protection of her son, the beloved disciple.

* *Section iii. Sunday Morning.* Very early the next morning, and probably before the time settled for opening the sepulchre, these three women hastened to visit it by themselves.

* The two Maries set out before it was day-light, I presume because they lodged further from the sepulchre than Salome; whom they called upon to accompany them: and while they were on their way an angel descended, and rolled away the stone that closed the entrance of the tomb; and Christ arose.

* The guard, terrified at the sight of the angel, retired from the sepulchre as he approached it; and, when they were a little recovered from their consternation, quitted the garden in which it stood.

* The women arrived when the soldiers were gone, and at the rising of the sun. On drawing near to the sepulchre they perceived that the stone was rolled away; and Mary Magdalene, concluding that the body was removed, hurried back to tell Peter and John.

* When she was gone, the other Mary and Salome came to a resolution of examining more exactly; and ventured into the sepulchre: in the first part of which, it being divided into two, they beheld an angel sitting on the right side; who bid them not be afraid, assured them that Jesus was risen from the dead, and sent a message to his apostles by them. Having heard his speech, they hastened out of the sepulchre, and to a distance from it, with fear and great joy.

* Soon after came Peter and John; and having inspected the tomb, without seeing the angel, or speaking to the women that had seen him, departed.

* *Section iv. Sunday morning.* Mary Magdalene followed, as fast as she was able, and, when they went away, staid behind, weeping at the sepulchre; then after a little pause stooped down, and looked into the tomb; where two angels were sitting, who asked her why she wept; to whose question having returned an answer expressive of her anxiety about the body of her Lord, she drew back and saw him standing by her, but at first did not perceive who he was. He quickly made himself known to her, and sent a message to his apostles by her.

* *Section v. Sunday morning.* Mary Magdalene in going to communicate her happy intelligence to them, fell in again with her two friends the other Mary and Salome. In their way Christ met them, and bid them, All hail. He then permitted them to embrace his feet, and repeated the substance of the message to the apostles, which the angel seen in the sepulchre had delivered to the two latter.

* While these things were doing, a part of the guard came into the city to the chief priests; by whom, and a council of the elders called together, they were instructed what report they should spread on this occasion.

* *Section vi. Remaining transactions of Sunday morning.* Another company of women, at the head of whom was Joanna, came now to the sepulchre. Some of these had been ready to set out early for it. But while they were collecting their whole party, and proceeding slowly in waiting for each other, the time which they had probably agreed on for meeting there to anoint the body might be a little past. They therefore exprest no wonder, as had the former party, at seeing the tomb open. Their surprize was, when they had entered and searched it, not to find the body of the Lord Jesus; when two angels

gels stood by them, and assured them that he was risen, and reminded them of a prophecy concerning his own death and resurrection, which they had heard him utter in Galilee. The women recollect the prophecy, and went and reported "all these things unto the eleven, and to all the rest."

* Other evidences of the Lord's resurrection had been laid before them by the two Maries and Salome; but to little purpose. So strong were their prejudices, that the words of the women seemed to them as idle tales.

* Yet St. Peter was so struck with their accounts, that he ran again to the sepulchre to see if he could there behold the angels of whom they had spoken.

* *Section vii. Sunday afternoon and evening.* It is not said in what time of this day our Lord appeared to St. Peter; but it was probably after Cleopas and his companion were set out from Jerusalem. These two were joined on the road by a stranger, whom they discovered at Emmaus to be the Lord himself. On this discovery they hastened back to Jerusalem to the apostles assembled privately with some others of the disciples; and found them in possession of the fact respecting St. Peter. They then began to relate their own story, when the Lord himself stood in the midst of them, and having composed their minds alarmed at his appearance, and having satisfied their doubts, left them full of joy that they had seen the Lord.

* *Section viii. The six days following that of the resurrection.* It is not recorded that our Lord showed himself to any of his disciples during this interval. He seems to have left them to the testimony of those who had seen him: and they endeavoured to persuade their brethren of the reality of his resurrection, but without working a thorough conviction in their minds. Among those, who had been absent when he appeared on Sunday night, was St. Thomas; who spoke his own and the sentiments of others in declaring, that nothing short of ocular demonstration could clear up his doubts.

* *Section ix. The octave of the resurrection.* On this day the apostles were assembled, probably in the same place, plainly at Jerusalem, and with others of the disciples; when the Lord came to them as before, the door being again fastened, and reproved them, at least in addressing himself to St. Thomas, "for their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen." St. Thomas with all humility confessed his offence: and no more difficulty remained with him and those of the company who were in the same situation.

* It is likely that our Lord now appointed the time and place in Galilee where they should see him again.

* *Section x. The time in which the disciples were in Galilee.* The apostles then left Jerusalem and went into Galilee; and it seems as if they were allowed to communicate the design of their going to many of the followers of Christ; and that a multitude of them reported to the mountain in Galilee, where he had promised to meet them. As soon as they beheld him, they paid their adoration to him. Some however that had not seen him before, and then saw him at some distance, were not without their doubts of his bodily presence. But he graciously came and conversed with them, and satisfied all, that it was he himself risen from the dead. He then declared that all power was given unto him in heaven and in earth.

* *Sectio xi.* *The disciples still in Galilee.* Before the disciples quitted Galilee our Lord again shewed himself to seven of them by the lake of Tiberias. He there signified in what manner St. Peter should die, and that St. John should long survive.

* *Sectio xii.* *From the return of the disciples to Jerusalem to the ascension.* The disciples went back to Jerusalem, earlier I presume than was necessary to prepare for the feast of Pentecost; Acts xx. 16. and that therefore they went by a divine direction.

* While they were assembled there, Christ instructed them in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God; and when the fortieth day, including that of his resurrection, was come, he led them out as far as to Bethany; and he lifted up his hands and blessed them; and, while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried up into heaven, and sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.

* The disciples having paid their adoration to him returned to Jerusalem with great joy, and passed their time in the temple, praising and blessing God, and preparing their hearts for the promised descent of the Holy Spirit upon them; who was to enable them to go forth and preach the glad tidings of salvation successfully to Jews, Samaritans, and Gentiles.'

Such is the method in which the history of the resurrection of Christ is here laid down. In each of these sections, the text to which it refers is given at length in the form of a harmony, accompanied with a collateral paraphrase, and followed by observations, either to explain facts, or justify the order in which they are disposed. Under the observations, among other valuable articles we find an inquiry into the form of the holy sepulchre, accompanied by a plan of it according to Cotovicus and Sandys. To the work is also prefixed, from the same authorities, a drawing of the church of the holy sepulchre; and from Villalpandus is given a plan of part of Jerusalem,

The important service which Dr. T. has, in this and his former work, rendered to the cause of christianity, cannot fail to render his memory revered by all who are interested in it's success. We shall close this article by copying, for the amusement of our learned readers, an elegant ode written by Dr. T. at the close of the year 1790, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, to his friend William Drake, jun. Esq., in return for a present he had received from him. p. lxxxix,

Integer vitæ Gulielme, Tecum
Tiberis ripas adiisse gratum est,
Quaque florentis populi alluebat
Sequana turres,
Tunc ovans amnis; neque enim sciebat
Quanta vis, orci e tenebris, Sororum
Missa dirarum male feriatam
Urbem agitaret.
Nunc dolet priscis Pietas ab aris
Pulsa; cesserunt et Honos et Ordo;
Rege detruso, modo qui per orbem
Claruit omnem;
Rege captivo, et trepidante, plebis
Inter infanæ miseros tumultus,
Quæ suum miro Dominum colebat
Nuper amore,

Gens

Gens levis, gens sunt malefida Galli.
Sed Fides antiqua beatiorem
Anglicā terrā retinet—tuoque
Pectore sedem.
Quas pares grates tibi, proque cultis
Versibus reddat nitidoque dono,
Qui tuo imprimis animo foveri
Gaudet, amicus?
Exeat felix abiturus annus;
Ducat et longam seriem sequentūm,
Cuncta qui plene cumulent tuisque
Et Tibi fausta.'

ART. XLIII. *Lectures on the Prophecies of Isaiah.* By Robert Maccullock, Minister of the Gospel at Dairlie. 8vo. 733 pp. Price 6s. in boards. Johnson. 1791.

IT appears from the writings of the christian fathers, that the most ancient method of preaching was that of explaining and commenting upon a portion of scripture of some considerable length, and deducing from it practical conclusions and exhortations. This laudable practice, which answers the double purpose of leading the hearers into an acquaintance with the scriptures, and furnishing an opportunity for much miscellaneous instruction, is still regularly continued in the church of Scotland under the name of lectures. The publication before us is of this kind. The author's own modest account of these lectures is, that they were delivered to a small congregation in the country, and are now published chiefly for the benefit of the plain and more unpolished class of men, though not without hope that they will be found not unworthy of the attention of readers of a superior order. His object in the publication is, 'to promote an acquaintance with the sacred oracles, to impress the minds of men with the great truths which they contain, and to direct them to the proper improvement they ought to make of that knowledge.' The design is executed with unaffected simplicity of language and sentiment, and at the same time with evident marks of solid judgment, and a considerable share of biblical learning. In the doctrinal part of the work, the writer adheres to those interpretations which have had the sanction of the orthodox church, but with great moderation and candour. In his commentaries, he appears to have made a judicious use of the labours of former expositors; and in his practical applications he suggests a great variety of pertinent and useful reflections. The chief defect which we observe in his plan is, that, after certain general preliminary observations prefixed to each chapter, a short explanation and improvement is given of each verse separately. The true sense of the text would have been better explained, and the inferences naturally arising from it would have been more clearly deduced, had each distinct paragraph been commented upon and improved in one unbroken dissertation. From a work of this kind it is difficult to make any extract which will give the reader a tolerably

tolerably adequate idea of the performance, without exceeding the limits to which we are confined.

This large volume advances no further in Isaiah than to the end of the twelfth chapter. It is published as a specimen of the work, which ‘would require about four volumes more to comprehend what remains of the exposition.’

We sincerely wish the author may meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to proceed.

ART. XLIV. *Remarks on the Speech of M. Dupont, made in the National Convention of France, on the Subjects of Religion and Public Education.* By Hannah More. The second Edition. 8vo. 48 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Cadell. 1793.

THE elegant pen of Miss Hannah More cannot, certainly, be employed in a more laudable manner than in defending religion against the attacks of atheists; nor could any occasion more powerfully invite this exertion of her talents, than the public avowal of atheistical principles in a great national assembly; an avowal, which must shock the feelings, and awaken the apprehensions of every friend to religion. And, had she confined herself to the single point of representing the falsehood, and the dangerous tendency of such principles, she would have been entitled to universal thanks. But this pamphlet proceeds much further; and, from the single fact of an extravagant and impious speech made in the French convention, brings a general charge of atheism against the whole representative body of France, and even against the French nation. Before it was concluded, that atheism was the *creed of the convention*, more unequivocal proofs ought to have been adduced, than appear upon the report of what passed on the speech of Dupont; from which it may seem much more reasonable to infer, that applauses were bestowed upon him merely for his honesty, than that the whole body, with two or three exceptions only, should be atheists. To the same cause are referred all the enormities which have of late disgraced the French nation.

In comparing the state of Great Britain with that of France, Miss M. acknowledges, that a reforming spirit was wanted in that country; their government being despotic, and their church superstitious and corrupt; but is of opinion that those terrible evils despotism, priesthood, intolerance, and superstition, have scarcely any existence in this country. p. 15.

* The principles of just and equitable government were, perhaps, never more fully established, nor public justice more exactly administered. Pure and undefiled religion was never laid more open to all, than at this day. I wish I could say we were a religious people; but this at least may be safely asserted, that the great truths of religion were never better understood; that christianity was never more completely stripped from all its incumbrances and disguises, or more thoroughly purged from human infusions, and whatever is debasing in human institutions.

* In vain we look around us to discover the ravages of religious tyranny, or the triumphs of priesthood or superstition. Who attempts to impose any yoke upon our reason? Who seeks to put any blind on the eyes of the most illiterate? Who fetters the judgment or enslaves the

the conscience of the meanest of our Protestant brethren? Nay, such is the power of pure christianity to enlighten the understanding, as well as to reform the heart, and such are the advantages which the most abject in this country possess for enjoying its privileges, that the poorest peasant among us, if he be as religious as multitudes of his station really are, has clearer ideas of God and his own soul, purer notions of that true liberty wherewith Christ has made him free, than the mere disputer of this world, though he possess every splendid advantage which education, wisdom, and genius can bestow. I am not speaking either of a perfect form of government, or a perfect church establishment, because I am speaking of institutions which are human; and the very idea of their being human, involves also the idea of imperfection. But I am speaking of the best constituted government, and the best constituted national church with which we are yet acquainted. Time, that silent instructor, and experience, that great rectifier of the judgment, will more and more discover to us what is wanting to the perfection of both. And if we may trust to the active genius of christian liberty, and to that liberal and candid spirit which is the characteristic of the age we live in, there is little doubt but that a temperate and well-regulated zeal will, at a convenient season, correct whatsoever found policy shall suggest as wise and expedient.

' If there are errors in the church, and it does not perhaps require the sharp-fightedness of a keen opposer to discover that there are; there is at least nothing like fierce intolerance, or spiritual usurpation. A fiery zeal and an uncharitable bigotry, might have furnished matter for a well-deserved ecclesiastical philippic in other times; but thanks to the temper of the present day, unless we conjure up a spirit of religious chivalry, and sally forth in quest of imaginary evils, we shall not apprehend any danger from persecution or enthusiasm.'

' When the convenient season of reformation shall arrive, it will perhaps be found, that bigotry and spiritual usurpation still exist among us; that reason is not yet free from the yoke of intolerance; and that much still remains to be done, to strip christianity of all its encumbrances and disguises, and to purge it from whatever is debasing in human institutions.'

We are told that ' the profits of this publication are to be given to the French emigrant clergy, and that it is hoped the high price will be excused in consideration of the object to which it is dedicated.'

ART. XLV. *A Sermon, preached February 3, 1793, at the Scots Church, London Wall, on Occasion of the Trial, Condemnation, and Execution of Louis XVI. late King of France. With some Additions and Illustrations.* By Henry Hunter, D. D. To which is subjoined, at the earnest Request of many respected Friends, a Republication of a Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy; originally published in the first Year of the present Century, by Robert Fleming, V. D. M. then Minister of the Scots Church in London. 8vo. 220 pages. Price 3s. 6d. Murray. 1793.

DR. HUNTER in this discourse strongly expresses his indignation and horror at the barbarous and bloody execution of the late king of France; delivers an eulogium upon his memory; and predicts, that an upstart modern republic, a wondrous phenix springing out of the ashes of expiring royalty, to acquire universal dominion under the insolent

insolent pretence of liberty, will not prosper. Nevertheless, he expresses a hope, that, when the storm shall have spent itself, and calamity shall have subdued that aspiring people to serious reflection, the French nation may be disposed of heaven to tender to Great Britain a fraternity, which she can with safety, with wisdom, and with honour accept; a fraternity in cultivating universal peace, and in promoting pure and undefiled religion.

Though no friend to those who are given to change, Dr. H. is of opinion, that many things call for reformation, and trusts that the voice of that call will be heard and complied with. p. 16.

• Could my feeble voice, at the same time, reach the ears of our rulers, I would obtuse them under every tender, every sacred adjuration, to meet the known and reasonable wishes of the people, and interpose the power committed to them, toward the removal, or at least the alleviation of real distress. The industrious poor labour under many hardships which admit of a remedy. The oppression of the poors' rate is in innumerable instances intolerable, and loudly calls for immediate, vigilant, and persevering inspection. The price of every necessary of life is, beyond all example, exorbitant; an unfeeling, systematic scarcity and supply is tolerated, connived at, encouraged. Oppression has driven our neighbours into madness. May our governors, inspired with the wisdom which is from above, foresee and prevent the contagion at home; and fix their empire in the hearts of a loyal, an affectionate, and a grateful nation!—What true Briton will not say amen to this prayer?

The tract, here republished, which fills up much the greater part of the volume, is one among the numerous attempts, which have been made, to unfold the mysteries of the book of Revelation, and apply them to the events of real history. Among the author's conjectural thoughts, or guesses at futurity, as he himself calls them, is this: • Whereas the present French king takes the sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, he may at length, or rather his successors, and the monarchy itself (at least before the year 1794) be forced to acknowledge that, in respect to neighbouring potentates, he is even *singulis impar*.—Some credulous people seem disposed to construe this passage into something more than a conjectural reference to the present times; but from the context it appears to be nothing else than a random guess, that towards the close of the present century, the French monarchy would be so weak, as not to be a match for a neighbouring potentate. Good Mr. Fleming certainly never dreamt of the French revolution.

ART. XLVI. *A Prophecy of the French Revolution, and the Downfall of Antichrist;* being two Sermons preached many Years ago, by the late Rev. Mr. John Willison, Minister of the Gospel at Dundee. And now Reprinted from the Original, which may be seen at the Publishers. 8vo. 48 pages. Price 1s. Forbes. 1793.

SELDOM do great events arise in the world without giving some occasion either to fanaticism to suppose, or to imposture to pretend, a miraculous interposition of divine providence. Some persons may perhaps be weak enough to imagine, from the title of this sermon, that the pious author was many years ago favoured with some supernatural communications

communications from heaven, respecting the present French revolution. For their satisfaction, we shall copy that part of this sermon which has occasioned the republication. Treating of the signs of the fall of Anti-christ, he says: p. 23.

'Before Anti-christ's fall, one of the ten kingdoms which supported the beast shall undergo a marvellous revolution, Rev. xi. 13. *The same hour there was a great earthquake, and the tenth part of the city fell.* By which tenth part, is to be understood one of the ten kingdoms into which the great city Romish Babylon was divided: this many take to be the kingdom of France, it being the tenth and last of the kingdoms as to the time of its rise, and that which gave Rome denomination of the beast with ten horns, and also it being the only one of the ten that was never conquered since its rise. However unlikely this and other prophesied events may appear at the time, yet the Almighty hand of the only wise God can soon bring them about when least expected.'

This wonderful passage, the reader will see, is nothing more than a borrowed conjecture on the meaning of a prediction, which might, for aught that appears to us, be as well applied to any other kingdom as to France.

ART. XLVII. *The Death of his most Christian Majesty Louis XVI. considered. A Sermon preached in the City of New Sarum, on Sunday, February 10, 1793.* By the Rev. John Adams. 8vo. 34 pages. Price 6d. Matthews. 1793.

THIS sermon contains an examination of the grounds upon which the convention of France proceeded in executing Lewis xvi., in order to show, that the measure was at once ungrateful, impolitic, and unjust. The author laments this event as highly injurious to the cause of liberty; but is, notwithstanding, of opinion, that for Britons to interfere in the political affairs of the French nation, would be altogether improper, and that we can have no right to direct them how, or by what laws they shall be governed. The discourse concludes with practical reflections on the instability of human things, on the vanity of human grandeur, and on the duty of Britons to be grateful to God for their national prosperity.

ART. XLVIII. *A Sermon to Crowned Heads.* By a British Layman. Second Edition. 8vo. 51 pages. Price 1s. Jordan.

THE title of this sermon may seem a promising one, and many will probably expect to be entertained with a lecture on political delinquency. This however is not the writer's intention. His discourse is a very serious and solemn warning to the kings and judges of the earth to repent of their sins, that they may escape the wrath to come. The piece was probably written within the precincts of the Tabernacle.

ART. XLIX. *A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1793, being the Day appointed to be observed as the Day of the Martyrdom of King Charles I.* By the Rev. Thomas Hay, A.M. Chaplain to the House of Commons. 4to. 19 pages. Pr. 1s. Walter. 1793.

In defiance of the common adage, that comparisons are odious, we will venture to say, that this discourse is comparatively a very moderate and temperate one, and, from the comparison, will reflect honour upon the preacher's judgment and candour. After some general observations on the pacific spirit of christianity, a cursory survey is taken of the leading events in the great political contests which proved fatal to Charles I., and certain conclusions are drawn, suited to the present state of these kingdoms. Among other particulars, which are urged as considerations that render the observance of the thirtieth of January at present peculiarly proper and seasonable, is mentioned the industrious promulgation of the leading principles which have occasioned the consummation of national infatuation and depravity in a neighbouring country. Had these destructive principles been more particularly specified, it might have been of great use to those who, for want of such information, may mistake them for those which were taught by Sydney and Locke, as the foundations of British liberty.

ART. I. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Friday, April 19, 1793: being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Special Command for a General Fast and Humiliation.*
By Richard Lord Bishop of Gloucester. 4to. 19 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Walter. 1793.

DURING seasons of national calamity, public acts of humiliation and penance are doubtless reasonable and becoming; and provided these acts are performed from a pious regard to that providence which superintends and controls all human affairs, and with an honest intention to promote that reformation of manners, which is the best mean of averting impending evils, they must command the unequivocal approbation, and the hearty concurrence, of the most enlightened friends of religion and virtue. In public solemnities of this nature, the utmost caution is, however, necessary, to prevent the intrusion of any sentiments or passions, that may be discordant with the feelings which the occasion requires. The indulgence of resentment or indignation against the objects of civil hostility ill agrees with the exercise of humble contrition and resignation towards the supreme governor of the world; and can scarcely fail to obstruct the beneficial influence of a general act of humiliation.

As an exhortation to national repentance and reformation, grounded on the pious doctrine, that national virtue and wickedness are generally rewarded and punished in this life, and enforced by the example of the ancient Israelites, this discourse is drawn up with judgment, and happily adapted to the occasion. Nothing could be more reasonable, than to call upon the public to reform those moral abuses which have taken such deep root, and branched out with such wild luxuriance in every direction, as the best mean of securing to us the protection and blessing of divine providence. But little, we must be allowed to remark, will

will it contribute towards promoting the disposition proper to a day of humiliation, to inveigh with vehemence against the proceedings of the French nation, and still less to assume to ourselves the high office of ministers of divine vengeance on a guilty people. Yet these are the sentiments frequently repeated in this discourse, and particularly, in the following strong paragraph.

P. 12. ‘But what wisdom, what moderation was to be expected in the wild projects of visionary theorists, insolently determined to overturn every superstructure raised on the solid foundation laid by their ancestors, and affecting to hold in contempt the experience of past ages! What policy could be looked for in the councils of mock legislators, whose greatest pride it is to insult and trample under foot all that is important in human society, all that is venerable and sacred in the estimation of man! What respect for the laws of humanity, what regard even for common decency, was likely to dignify the conduct of usurpers, with hands dyed in blood, and hearts steeled for oppression, unmoved equally at the distress of innocence, and the humiliating spectacle of fallen Majesty! Infatuated and remorseless people! The measure of your iniquity seems at length to be full; the hour of retribution is coming fast upon you! Drunk with the blood of your fellow citizens, you have dared to spread your ravages abroad; rousing the surrounding nations, in justice to themselves, and the common cause of humanity, to confederate against you, in order to execute (we hope there is no presumption, no want of charity in the expression,) to execute the wrath of God on your devoted heads!’

This tremendous idea of being employed as instruments to execute the wrath of God on our devoted brethren is afterwards resumed, with a degree of exultation; and it is urged as a motive to repentance, that, ‘if by a strict obedience to the divine laws we show ourselves faithful in the service of the Almighty, we may hope to be thought not unworthy means in his hands of avenging the blood of a murdered sovereign.’ What limit can be set to the horrors of war, when they are thus considered as inflictions of divine vengeance? or what prospect is there, while such doctrines are inculcated and embraced, that national enmities should ever subside?

ART. LI. *The Blessings enjoyed by Englishmen, a Motive for their Repentance. A Sermon preached in Greenwich Church, on the 19th of April, 1793, the Day appointed for a General Fast; and published at the Request of the Congregation. By the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of Greenwich. 4to. 21 pages. Price 1s. Payne. 1793.*

BRITONS are in this sermon exhorted to repentance, from the consideration of the natural advantages and the civil blessings which they enjoy. And, that they may be effectually deterred from adopting the principles, or imitating the example of France, they are told, ‘that country is a prodigy of every crime and enormity under heaven; and after exhibiting a dreadful spectacle to the world, which must strike horror and dismay into every,

both present and future generation, like the malignant spirit that fell from heaven, she seems to find no respite to the miseries she is overwhelmed with, no comfort to her agonizing soul, but in the hope of involving and implicating, either by secret machinations or open and avowed hostility, this and every other country in guilt and calamity equal to her own.'

The writer enters his protest against the present plans of reformation, as risking the solid happiness we enjoy, for a shadow, a phantom, a chimera.

ART. LII. *The Duties of Man, a Sermon, preached on Occasion of the public Fast, April 19, 1793.* By W. Gilbank, M. A. Rector of St. Ethelburga, London; Reader and Afternoon Preacher at King-Street Chapel, St. James, Westminster; and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. 4to. 27 pa. Price 1s. Robson. 1793.

FROM the apostle's precept, ' Study to be quiet and do your own business,' this preacher exhorts his fellow-citizens ' to live in dutiful, manly, and uniform subjection to those laws of social union and protection, which, under the direction of an over ruling providence have been ordained by the wisdom of our forefathers, and sanctioned by the experience of their general utility.' This exhortation is enforced by an exhibition of the excellencies of the British constitution, and of the happiness actually enjoyed by Britons, in the lowest orders of society. In stating the latter part of this argument, the writer's zeal in recommending a peaceable submission to the ruling powers perhaps carries him beyond the line of truth, when it leads him to assert, concerning the different ranks of life, that the happiness attached to them respectively is ' absolutely on a level;' and particularly concerning the British poor, that, if taxes be heavy and provisions dear, the advance of wages to the labourer, the mechanic, and manufacturer are now in full proportion to those pretended and misrepresented grievances.' Exaggeration in the statement of facts always defeats its own end.

ART. LIII. *A Sermon preached at Portman Chapel, April 19th, 1793, being the Day appointed for a general Fast.* By the Rev. Servington Savery, Rector of Hickham, Lincolnshire, and joint Morning Preacher at Portman Chapel. 4to. 13 pages. Price 1s. Robson. 1793.

THE disorders and miseries which have of late afflicted the French nation are here held forth as the fruits of infidelity and atheism, and as judgments inflicted by God upon a guilty people, to instruct other nations in the necessity of adhering to the principles of religion, and the practice of virtue, in order to secure public prosperity. In this discourse, which is neatly written, we find little to censure, except the manifest violation of candour in supposing religious principles to be abandoned by the whole representative body, and even by the general mass of the people, of France.

ART.

ART. LIV. *Christian Politics. A Sermon, preached to a Country Congregation, on Friday, April 19, 1793; being the Day appointed for a general Fast.* By William Mavor, L. L. B. Vicar of Hurley, Berks, &c. 8vo. 23 pages. Price 6d. Fletcher. 1793.

AFTER encountering, through some pages, the phantom equality, this writer proceeds to inculcate loyalty and submission, as a christian duty of high importance, even when allegiance and protection are not, as it is however acknowledged that they ought always to be, reciprocal. Hence an argument *a fortiori* is drawn for the cheerful submission of Britons to the mildest of governments, and the most gracious of kings; and the exhortation is enforced by a brief review of the affairs of France. Reform, with that want of candour and equity at present so common, is branded as the watch-word of sedition. The author, however, seems no friend to the league of despotic powers. By its interference in the instance of Poland, despotism has, he remarks, sufficiently developed its dark features, and taught Britons to watch with a jealous eye every exercise of power over the internal concerns of any independent nation. ‘The tortuous policy,’ adds he, ‘of despots suits not those who fight under the sacred panoply of liberty.’—A sentiment, by the by, which accords but ill with the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance taught in the beginning of the discourse.

ART. LV. *A Sermon preached at Fitzroy Chapel, on Occasion of the general Fast, appointed to be held on Friday, the 19th Day of April, 1793, for imploring the Divine Blessing on his Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land.* By the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D. Minister of that Chapel, and Rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry. 4to. 16 pages. Price 1s. Dilly. 1793.

THE object of the present war is, according to this writer, the extermination of destructive principles. Applying the words of Jehu to Joram (1 Kings, ix. 22.) to the French nation, his doctrine is, ‘What peace can be thought of, so long as the false and dangerous maxims, avowed and disseminated for the derangement of every government, an’ the destruction of all settled order, are pushed to spread their contagion in every mind they can reach?’—Mr. B. is of opinion, that these maxims are grounded on fallacies, which can only lay hold of shallow understandings, and which a very little reflection will discover and disperse. He thinks it a sufficient refutation of the doctrine of the equal rights of man, to say, that in society a share of the natural rights of individuals must be given up for the good of the whole; but forgets, that the first principle of political liberty, without which it can have no existence, is, that government should at all times exist through the consent, and be alterable at the pleasure of the people; and consequently, that each individual has an unalienable right to a voice in establishing or continuing the government under which he shall live. The maxim that one generation can-

not

not and ought not to bind succeeding ones to its principles of government, Mr. B. calls false and captivating; and he denies, that a monarchy established in one age may be rightly overturned by a republic in another: yet he offers no arguments to prove, what is certainly not a self-evident truth, that whatever form of government happens to obtain an establishment, however absurd or mischievous, it must be for ever continued.—The calamities and horrors attending the French revolution are, as usual, detailed, as a decisive proof of the falsehood and the ruinous tendency of the principles upon which it is founded. It is even intimated, that providence itself is interposing to prevent their spread, by suddenly bringing into the way of unexpected ruin some of those leaders, who had been most forward to project every mischief, and to heap every ruin upon others; and it is hence inferred, as a reasonable ground of consolation, that the reckoning which God will make will not be long delayed, against a nation, ‘which is certainly behind no other, whose measure of iniquities has in any records of time called forth his vengeance to erase it from the earth.’ Is there nothing presumptuous in thus pronouncing one nation, rather than another, ripe for destruction?

ART. LVI. *A Sermon upon the general Fast, preached in the Parish Church of Kidderminster, on Friday the 19th of April, 1793. By the Rev. G. Butt, A. M. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; Vicar of Kidderminster; and Rector of Stanford, in Worcestershire. 8vo. 21 pages. Price 6d. Downes. 1793.*

THIS preacher, apprehending great danger from what he calls hideous systems of atheistical policy, exhorts his hearers to repentance and reformation, as the only means of averting the threatening judgments of heaven. His text is, Joel ii. 13. Rend your heart and not your garments, &c. There is a degree of peculiarity in the style of this discourse, which induces us to make a short extract. p. 17.

‘Beseiged and undermined as all the nations of Europe now are (not indeed so much by armed men, as by the hideous systems of Atheistical policy), yet although these systems bode at once and advance misrule and universal misery, the individuals of each country are too negligent of the common good, nor are masters of that self-denial and superiority to personal profit and pleasure, which only can secure it. They have therefore drawn down the menace of the Divine judgment, and behold it blackening over their heads. But although, as Joel says in his animated manner, *the earth quakes before them, the heavens tremble, the sun and moon are darkened, and the stars withdraw their shining*—they are still admonished in vain. Though (to change the prophetic language, and yet retain some vestiges of the sense) all ancient order and authority are made to quake to their very foundations; though all the wide-spread wisdom of learned, experienced, and legislative antiquity, is seen to tremble beneath the irruption of untutored fancy, unparalleled vanity, and desolating profligacy; though all the higher and venerable powers and

and principalities of men, ordained and instituted for the reward of heroic exertion, the protection of public decorum, the solemn administration of law, the majesty of extensive government, the civilization of the human race, and the most vigorous and rapid exertion of human activity, in awful emergencies; though these higher luminaries, these suns and moons of well-ordered society are now menaced with darkness and eclipse; though the stars also have begun to withdraw their shining, though these secondary lights of the civil firmament, insphered by honour, preventing by their lustre universal darkness, and elevated in their brightness, as charges to generous emulation, are now threatened to be blotted out under the black cloud of spreading ignorance, irreligion, and anarchy—yet, alas! these terrific signs of universal calamity make not the due impression on the minds of men in general—so palsied are they by luxurious indulgence into criminal insensibility—so incapable are they, from habitual levity, from habitual selfishness, of the force and generosity of mind which constitute public spirit, and so callous are they grown, by customary impiety, to these tremendous intimations and menaces from heaven itself. If men in general are thus sinful, and we thus conceive them, the conception must impress us with horror—and so let it impress us.'

ART. LVII. *A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, before the President and Guardians of that Charity, on Friday, April 19, 1793; being the Day appointed for a General Fast and Humiliation, on Account of the present War.*
By the Rev. Septimus Hodson, M. B. Rector of Thrapston; Chaplain of the Asylum; and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 8vo. 38 pages.
Price 1s. Cadell. 1793.

IN the opening of this discourse, the author disclaims any intention of entering into a political discussion of the grounds of the present war, and professes to inquire, on grounds merely religious, with what propriety the blessing of God is implored on a state of warfare. Nevertheless, in the sequel he treats the question in the style of a politician, and adopts, with no small degree of vehemence, the language of invective. According to this preacher, our enemies have taken an exception to all private property, and have made the possession of it a public crime worthy of death—have thrown aside the very nature and attributes of men in a state of cultivated society—have disowned and rejected the christian faith—and are to be repelled as enemies of the human race.—He adds, however, though not very consistently—‘ be it remembered, that their crimes, as far as they affect themselves only, form no justifiable cause of war on our part, because I know of no right which any nation has to take the judgment of heaven into its own hands.’ In point of style, this discourse is agreeably written.

ART. LVIII. *An Estimate of the Religious Character and State of Great Britain; being the Substance of a Sermon preached on Friday, April 19th, 1793, the Day appointed for a general Fast, at the Lock Chapel, and at St. Mildred's Church, Bread Street. By Thomas Scott, Chaplain of the Lock Hospital, and Afternoon Lecturer at the said Church. 8vo. 48 pages. Price 6d. Jordan. 1793.*

FROM Isaiah v. 4. this preacher considers Great Britain as the vineyard of the Lord; compares the religious privileges it enjoys with the manner in which they have been improved; and laments the prevalence of daring infidelity and *damnab*le heresies, the neglect of God's ordinances, the trifling with solemn oaths, subscriptions, and engagements, the dishonesty, venality, and luxury of the age, and the abuse of the gospel by those who profess to believe it.

ART. LIX. *The Reasonableness of National Humiliation: a Sermon, addressed to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Hammersmith; on the general Fast, April 19, 1793. By Robert Winter. 8vo. 36 pages. Price 1s. Cadell. [1793.]*

MR. WINTER, thinking it the duty of dissenters, on a day of public humiliation, to avoid every thing which might tend to foment a party-spirit, gives his discourse, throughout, a devotional and practical turn. He enumerates various grounds of humiliation, which appear in the religious and moral state of the nation, and urges with great plainness and solemnity the necessity of personal reformation.

ART. LX. *On the Importance, Utility, and Duty of a Farmer's Life. A Sermon, preached at Thornville-Royal, Yorkshire, the Seat of Colonel Thornton, August 26, 1792, and repeated at the Desire of the Parish the Sunday Fortnight following. By the Rev. Dr. John Trusler. Published at the Request of several Gentlemen who heard it. 8vo. 24 pages. Price 6d. Owen. 1793.*

A PLAIN discourse on the utility of the different occupations in life, and particularly of that of the husbandman, who is exhorted to be contented with his situation, not to complain of the game laws, to frequent his church on Sunday, to be industrious and frugal, and 'do all the good he can, as the only mode of securing to himself the *b*appiness of this life, and the *b*liss of that which is to come.

M. D.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THEOLOGY.

ART. I. Göttingen. *Commentarius in Apocalypsin, &c.* A Commentary on the Revelation of John: by J. God. Eichhorn. 2 vols. small 8vo. 640 p. price 2 r. 1791.

For our author's explanation of particular passages and particular symbols in the Apocalypse we must refer to the work itself, which we presume few, who make biblical exegesis their study, will fail to read. Taken in a general view, 'the spiritual victory of Christianity over Judaism and paganism is the true subject of the prophetic drama of the apostle.' That this opinion is liable to many objections, we are free to confess: yet we should be guilty of injustice did we not recommend the work as a valuable commentary, and an excellent specimen of the manner in which the symbolical language of the prophets should be handled.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. II. *Predigten von J. Benj. Koppe, &c.* Sermons by J. B. Koppe, first Preacher to the Court of his Britannic Majesty the Elector of Brunswick, &c.: published since his Death. Set the first. 8vo. 480 p. 1792.

Mr. Spittler, in the well written preface, informs us, that these discourses were selected by persons of known judgment. The subjects are interesting, as might naturally be expected from such a man as Mr. K., and some of them not common. They cannot perhaps be better characterised than in the words of Mr. S.: 'they reach the heart through the understanding.'

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. III. Leipsic. *Joel, neu übersetzt, &c.* A new Translation of Joel, with Illustrations: by C. W. Justi. 8vo. 172 p. 1792.

Mr. J. displays in this work a critical acquaintance with the Hebrew language, and has chosen a kind of blank verse for his version, we think with good reason.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. IV. *Predigten an Fests- und Bustagen, &c.* Sermons on Feast and Fast Days: by Dr. J. G. Rosenmüller. 8vo. 191 p. 1792.

The reputation of Dr. R.'s sermons has long been decided: these differ from the generality of their kind, in having the moral improvement of the audience chiefly in view.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. V. Nuremberg. That the death of Dr. Döderlein may not prevent the completion of the Instructions in the Christian Religion [See our Rev. Vol. xii. p. 350], the publisher has engaged prof. Junge of Altdorf, a friend of the late Dr. D., to continue the work, on the author's plan. The fifth volume will leave the press in the course of the present year.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. VI. Erlangen. Dr. Seiler has now finished that part of his great Paraphrase of the Bible, *Das grössere biblische Erbauungsbuch*, which includes the New Testament, having published the seventh vol. last year. Of a work so well known it is needless to say any thing in commendation; we only wish he may be able to complete the Old Testament, of which there are three volumes yet to come, with equal success.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ART. VII. Leipzig. *Historisch-Geographisch-Topographisches Sifts- und Closter-Lexicon, &c.* An historico-geographic-topographical Dictionary of Monasteries and Religious Houses: or a Catalogue and Description of all Bishoprics, Collegiate Churches, Abbeys and Prelacies, Monasteries, Commanderies, Convents of Men and of Women, Jesuits Colleges, Hermitages, &c. of Germany, that have been formerly, or exist at present; with an accurate Account of their various Appellations, their Sites, their Founders, their Dates, their Orders, their Constitutions, their public Ordinances and Buildings, their Rights and Liberties, Men of Learning, Libraries, Relics, remarkable Revolutions, &c.; with Lists of the Authors who have written particularly respecting each Foundation, Convent, Abbey, &c.: by Dr. F. C. Gottl. Hirsching. Vol. I. A—D. 8vo. 1060 p. Price 2 r. 20 g. 1792.

For a history of religious foundations we should certainly have preferred a different arrangement to the alphabetical one here followed, and we could have wished our author to have been more full in his *statistical* account of various articles, as of most importance: we must, however, beset him the praise of much industry and diligence in collecting materials, and not blame him for failing to give information that he could not obtain. From many convents, particularly of franciscans and capuchins, after the expence of much time and money, all the intelligence he could procure amounted only to this, that their members knew not when they were founded, or what had been their fare, as their attendance in the choir and other spiritual exercises left them too little leisure to record events.

Dr. H. has met with many names of foundations in ancient records, of which he could learn no particulars, and on that account omitted them: but we think he would have done well to have retained them, especially in a work of this kind.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. VIII. Aurich. *Ursachen, welche einen grossen Theil Mitglieder der Lutherschen Gemeine in Amsterdam bewogen haben sich von derselben zu trennen, &c.* Causes which have moved a great Part of the Members of the Lutheran Community at Amsterdam to separate from it, and form a particular Community, firm to the pure Lutheran or genuine Augsburg Confession of Faith; published by the Directors of the Community, with the necessary Documents: translated from the Dutch by F. J. M. (Franc. Jac. Müller.) 8vo. 63 p. 1791.

Lingen. *Bericht der allgemeinen kirchlichen Versammlung der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Gemeine, &c.* Report of the general Convocation of

of the Evangelico-Lutheran Community at Amsterdam to the impartial Public, on the present Dissentions in their Community : translated from the Dutch, with a Preface and Remarks : by E. H. Mutzenbecher. 8vo. 159 p. 1792.

Of the numerous pamphlets published respecting this division of a religious community, which consisted of five and twenty or thirty thousand members, we notice only these two, which give nearly a true and complete statement of the case; and the latter we recommend as particularly deserving attention. It appears, that the seceders, to the number of four or five thousand, led by two of their pastors, Mr. Hamelau and Mr. Scholten, have separated from their brethren, because, ‘under the specious pretext of improved understandings and advancement in critical knowledge, they propagate corruptions of christianity, particularly in the essential points of the holy trinity, the true and eternal divinity of Christ, his atonement, salvation by faith alone, the working of the grace of the holy ghost, the corporal and spiritual agency of infernal spirits, &c ; and advance the unworthy notion, that the ten commandments are not a complete system of morals ; substituting in their stead what they call the more perfect christian morality, which however is nothing more than a meagre dry enumeration of the various duties of life, from natural religion, and not from the true saving faith in Christ.’ This desertion of the old orthodox opinions they attribute to the speculations of German divines, and observe, what unquestionably no one will deny, that what was once a religious truth will remain so to all eternity. But this, though the grand argument of all enemies to change, is obviously a fallacious subterfuge ; for though we admit what was true in the time of Luther to be true now, yet the question is, whether what Luther supposed to be true was actually the truth, for his admission of a point as true is no irrefragable proof of its verity ; and of this every man, at every period of time, will have a right to judge and determine for himself. If it be not so, but a man must blindly take for truth now what was taken to be so formerly, how is he to know whom he must follow ? Is he to pick and choose out some man whose standard of truth best suits his own inclinations ? or is he to draw lots whether he shall be a papist or a protestant, an arian or an athanasiian ?

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

M E D I C I N E.

ART. IX. Nuremberg. J. C. Doltz, Sc. *Neue Versuche und Erfahrungen über einige Pflanzengifte*, Sc. J. C. Doltz's New Essays and Experiments on some vegetable Poisons : published by J. C. G. Ackermann, M.D. and Prof. 8vo. 53 p. 1792.

The experiments here related were all made in the presence of prof. A., who testifies their accuracy. The first was with the laurocerasus. A bag containing about thirty pounds of fresh leaves of this plant was placed in a room, where were about a hundred birds intended for the experiments : in the course of a week there died of these upwards of twenty, that had perched for some time at about two feet distance from the bag. On chopping the leaves Mr. D. was attacked with a pain in the head, over the orbits of the eyes, followed by

stupor, which continued above a week, with loss of appetite and diarrhoea. He did not obtain so much of the bitter oil as Fontana; but his water distilled from fresh leaves appeared to be stronger than that of Fontana from dry ones. Two drops of the simple distilled water given to a goldfinch, greensinch, or chaffinch, by means of a quill, induced tonic spasms. These, however, continued but a few seconds, being followed by a general loss of irritability and death. On dissection, all the blood-vessels, as well as the heart, were found tumid and of a dark brown colour: the blood was thinner than usual, and some of the thick part swam in spots in the thin. The stomach and œsophagus being opened, the peculiar smell of the poison was perceived, but no other change. A water drawn off a second time from fresh leaves benumbed and killed similar birds without any appearance of spasm, seeming to destroy their irritability at once. On opening them extravasated blood was found. The empyreumatic water drawn off from the residuum was less deleterious.

The next was with bitter almonds. Murray has shown, that the magma of these, from which the oil has been expressed without heat, produces remarkably poisonous effects. This magma Mr. D. distilled without any addition. The water that came over had the smell of bitter almonds in a high degree: in its taste too it resembled them, but was stronger. Three drops killed a goldfinch at once, without inducing convulsions. Between the tables of the skull lay fluid extravasated blood; and a small clot of coagulated blood was found on the liver. Three drops being given to a chaffinch, he lost the use of his limbs in less than half a minute, but without any preceding spasms; his excrement continued running from him in a fluid state; and in a few minutes he recovered. A diarrhoea coming on after taking the water of the laurocerasus or bitter almonds saves the life of the animal: as soon as the spasms diminish, he awakes, begins gradually to use his limbs, and takes food. Hence the author infers, that the poison does not affect the organs but the vital principle. The cohobated water of bitter almonds killed a goldfinch before he had well swallowed a single drop. It had the same effect on a sparrow. A drop and half benumbed a yellowhammer instantly, and he died in a few seconds. Five drops killed a pigeon, with the like symptoms, in half a minute. A rabbit, on taking five drops, was palsied, first in the fore-legs, afterwards in the hind ones; they lost their irritability; and at length the heart wellnigh ceased to beat. In fourteen minutes, however, he was fully recovered, and began to eat. In all these animals the pupil of the eye was extraordinarily dilated, and the utmost power of the sun beams could not make it contract. Seven drops killed a rabbit in two minutes. On dissection the vessels appeared turgid with dissolved blood; the hair easily came off the skin; &c. A cat became paralytic after eight drops. She fell first on her mouth, then on her belly; her sides swelled; the convulsions ceased; her breathing was scarcely perceptible; the beating of the heart was hardly to be felt; and she showed no sense of pain even on puncturing the conjunctiva. After eight minutes she recovered gradually, yelled, and vomited; but a few more drops killed her presently. The poison had reached the duodenum; yet it had not killed some teretes contained in it. In a wound in a rabbit this water operated very speedily, and killed one in four minutes, another in three. On dissection the same

appearance

appearances were seen as when the poison was swallowed. The wound, like the internal parts, soon became putrid. The water of the laurocerasus also was fatal when applied to wounds. To pigeons and other birds these waters were likewise deleterious when given in clysters. When thus administered, the animal fell first on its hinder parts; when by the mouth, on its head; and when at a wound, on the side. Injected into the vagina of a cat it was equally fatal. Freezing diminishes the strength of these waters; but does not destroy their poisonous quality.

Simple distilled waters of box-leaves and yew-leaves were innocuous. So were the bitter, highly cohabited water of orange-leaves, and that of hops.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. x. *Tubingen.* Prof. Plouquet has completed his *Nosology* [see our Rev. Vol. XIV, p. 109] in two more volumes.

ART. xi. *Altdorf.* *Historia Sectae Medicorum pneumaticorum, &c.* History of the Medical Sect of Pneumatics: by J. C. Osterhausen, M. D. 8vo. 88 p. 1791.

We know few parts of the ancient history of medicine investigated with as much accuracy as this by Dr. O., who has corrected various mistakes of other writers on the subject. It appears, that some ancient physicians, as Aretæus, Philaretus, and the author of the book *de Flatibus*, were not, as has been commonly supposed, pneumatics. Athenæus, the founder of the sect, lived probably at Rome under Nero or Vespasian. Its principles were taken from the stoic philosophy; the anima mundi of which was the pneuma of Athenæus. It flourished about ninety-two years, and the most celebrated men who embraced it were Theodorus and Agathinus, Archigenes and Herodotus, Magnus and Leonides.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. xii. *Erlangen.* *Historia Epidemicæ variolæ Erlangenfis, &c.* History of an epidemic Small-pox at Erlangen, in 1790: by Dr. J. Maximilian Plinta. 8vo. 48 p. 1792.

The epidemic here described was a very malignant disease, in which the debility and putrid diathesis were extreme. When at the worst about one in three of the sick died. The hooping cough and a scarlet fever were prevalent at the same time. Tonics and stimulants were the most successful remedies. A camphor julep with vinegar was very serviceable. Opiates were injurious; but flowers of zinc were of great use, both in taking off the irritability of the system and abating the convulsions. The latter, which happening at the time of the pock's turning were amongst the most threatening symptoms, did not prove fatal, if properly treated with the camphor julep, bark, wine, and flowers of zinc.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

C H E M I S T R Y.

ART. xiii. *Berlin.* *Anfangsgrunde der antiphlogistischen Chemie, &c.* Elements of the antiphlogistic Chemistry: by Christ. Girtanner, M. and C. D. 8vo. 470 p. price 1 r. 12 g. 1792.

This is in many respects an excellent work, fully supplying the want of a book in the german language to exhibit the principles of the antiphlogistic chemistry with clearness and brevity, and containing

a number of original notions, which argue much sagacity at least, if we cannot always admit them as true. A work of this kind has a permanent value: and, supposing the antiphlogistic chemistry must some time or other yield to a more perfect system, an acquaintance with it is at present indispensable, even to those who would maintain the old doctrine of phlogiston. —

The author divides his work into four sections, and these again into chapters. In the first section he treats of simple bodies, and their combinations: in the second, of bodies that have not been decomposed, the component parts of which we therefore do not know, yet such as there are probable hopes of our arriving at the knowledge of: in the third, of compound bodies: in the fourth, of the practice of chemistry. We shall not enumerate the contents of the several chapters, or go into a particular examination of them, which would be tantamount to an exposition of the whole of the antiphlogistic system; but content ourselves with noticing a few things that occur, leaving them to the comments of our readers. When salts are dissolved in water, Dr. G. supposes, they are melted by the matter of heat contained in the menstruum before they unite with it. The matter of light he thinks to be merely a modification of the matter of heat. The minutest particles of bodies are separated from each other by the matter of heat: that they should be in actual contact is impossible. [As it is impossible for them to come into contact, a substance to keep them separate must be unnecessary.] There is no such thing as truly free matter of heat existing by itself, it is always united with something. A nonconductor of heat is a body that admits into combination with it, not into its interstices, all the heat it receives from a warm body with which it comes into contact. Oxygen is the only combustible body in nature; or rather, no combustion can take place without oxygen; or light and heat are evolved nearly from this alone. The discharging the colour of brown and black substances by means of thoroughly burnt charcoal powder is effected by the affinity of the latter for the coaly matter from which they received their colour: in the same manner charcoal attracts all the coaly matter from water impregnated with fixed air so completely, that it will not decompose lime water. From Dr. G.'s experiments it appears, that manganese, from which oxygen has been evolved, does not phlogisticate so much marine acid, as it otherwise would. Gren and others maintain the contrary.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XIV. *Berlin.* In consequence of the assertions of Mr. Westrum [see our Rev. Vol. xv. p. 467], prof. Hermbstadt has published a couple of experiments made by him in the presence of several chemists. The first was with some calx of quicksilver, prepared by Mr. Westrum himself. From this the prof. obtained a quantity of pure air, though no water, or watery vapour, was extricated from it by a heat that reduced part of it to a metallic state. The second was with calx of quicksilver newly made by prof. H., the result of which was the same. In the first instance, indeed, the retort cracked, and some of the red hot sand in which it was placed fell into it, previous to the evolution of the air.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ART. xv. Erlangen. *Ueber die Gesetze und Modificationen des Wärme-stoffes, &c.* On the Laws and Modifications of the Matter of Heat: by J. Tob. Mayer, Prof. of Math. and Nat. Phil. 8vo. 295 p. 1791.

Though modern philosophers have made many discoveries respecting the nature of light and heat, they are far from having exhausted the subject. The learned author of the work before us has observed, in the writings of a Crawford, a Fontana, a Gadolin, an Erxleben, and others, such deficiencies as have induced him to undertake new inquiries for the purpose of supplying them, and explaining the laws of the matter of heat and its modifications. Of his endeavours he has thought it incumbent on him to give an account, which he has here published. He first speaks of free and combined heat, of its equilibrium, of the quantity, density, specific elasticity, &c. of heat, of the quantity of the matter of heat in aqueous vapour, of the decomposition of this vapour, and of the liquefaction of ice; he then makes some observations on the heat produced by friction, on the manner in which the light of the sun modifies the matter of heat, on the processes of Lavoisier for ascertaining the specific heat of bodies, and determining the least degree of heat; and finally he endeavours to investigate the laws of the frigefaction of bodies, the power of conducting heat possessed by metals, linseed oil, water, and other substances, fluid and solid, and to answer objections that might be made to his opinions. As room will not permit us to enter into the inquiries of the prof. so fully as we wish, we must content ourselves with extracting some of the results of them, and referring our readers for further information to the work itself.

Heat, which appears to be in all cases the action of one particular substance, or of an element of one particular quality, does not always exhibit itself in an equally conspicuous manner: frequently it is so confined in bodies as not to be discoverable without decomposing them, or treating them in a proper manner. The matter of heat, however, though it may be so united with substances as not to be perceptible by its action on our organs or on the thermometer, is at no time so deprived of its peculiar characteristics, its tendency to diffusion and equilibrium namely, as that it may be strictly said to be combined. Very often, as is the case in aqueous vapour, it is only condensed to a considerable degree, and soon escapes therefore, if the temperature of the involving medium (the vapour) be diminished. It here follows the laws of elasticity, as its spring is more feeble in a humid atmosphere than in a vacuum, whence it has a greater density in the former than in the latter. Also the quantity of heat that converts a piece of ice into water is not chemically combined with it: for on the mere diminution of the surrounding medium that quantity of heat again escapes, and the water returns to a state of solidity; consequently the heat had only less spring in the water than in the ice, and, when water and ice have the same temperature, the greater quantity of free heat in the water, having less elasticity, is in equilibrium with the smaller quantity in ice, having more.—The heat that becomes sensible on the mixture of various bodies, the solution of me-

tals in acids, &c. frequently arises from an alteration of the capacities of the bodies united. When these act chemically on each other, and thereby undergo a change of form, the structure of their interstices into which heat is received, and the elasticity of the free heat contained in them, may be altered, whence the compound may have a capacity differing greatly from the sum of the capacities of its component parts. On this supposition a change of temperature must necessarily ensue, which may be explained without having recourse to the combination or setting free of the matter of heat.—The permanency, as it is called, of aeriform fluids arises solely from the matter of heat, and those fluids differ from aqueous vapour only in that the affinity of their component parts to the matter of heat requires a greater diminution of the surrounding temperature to condense them. The permanency of elastic fluids, then, relatively to aqueous vapour, which is decomposed in the ordinary temperature of our atmosphere, is a very indefinite expression, which ought to be rejected.—The heat produced by the friction of two bodies arises not from the air between their rubbing surfaces; but such a motion produces first a diminution of capacity in those surfaces, and consequently an increase of temperature; the pressure then thus produced brings the particles of the bodies nearer together, and occasions the escape of a certain portion of the matter of heat from their interstices. The bits of steel, that on striking fire in the open air acquire a red heat and melt, which they do not in a vacuum, undergo a change of form in the open air; they are calcined namely by the oxygen attracted from the air, the capacity of which for heat is thereby diminished to such a degree as to give out heat enough to fuse the steel on its conversion into calx. Thus, according to the prof., the existence of phlogiston is not necessary here; and in a similar way, he adds, the combustion of any body, heated either by friction or by the contact of another hot body, may be explained without having recourse to a substance the presence of which is not proved.—The cause of the heating of bodies by the sun's rays is not in the light of the sun as hot of itself, but rather as it either augments the activity of the heat already present in bodies, or produces fresh matter of heat that did not before exist in them. But this sensible heat is not, as some have asserted, a consequence of the friction of the sun's light on bodies: the matter of heat contained in them obtains rather a greater expansive power from the light of the sun, either by its diminishing the attraction of bodies for it, or combining with it and increasing its activity. Probably light is to the matter of heat what this is to grosser bodies, and perhaps all the matter of heat existing in bodies is not a simple substance, but a compound of light and something else. This notion the prof. pursues at some length, pointing out several resemblances that the matter of heat bears to aqueous vapour, and endeavouring to remove difficulties that might be objected to it: but for these we must refer to the work itself. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

ART. XVI. Leipzig. *Zoologische Beyträge zur XIII. Auflage des Linneischen Natursystems*, &c. Zoological Appendix to the thirteenth Edition

Edition of Linné's Natural History : by J. Aug. Donndorf. Vol. I. Mammalia. 8vo. 840 p. beside the index. Price 2 r. 12 g. 1792.

Under this title Mr. D. purposed to give synonimes, omitted in Gmelin's edition of Linné, of beasts, birds, amphibia, and fishes; and to include them in four volumes. His design is certainly good, but he has not availed himself of some respectable publications, which would have been of much use to him. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

BOTANY.

ART. xvii. Lyons. *J. E. Gilbert Exercitia Phytologica, &c.* Physiological Essays : by J. E. Gilibert : in which all the European Plants, which he has found growing, in his various Herborisations, in Lithuania, France, or the Alps, are displayed in a new Analysis, described from their natural Characters, and illustrated by new Observations or occasional Figures : to which are added their Place of Growth, Time of Flowering, and medical and economical Uses, from the Author's own Experience. Vol. I. and II. The Plants of Lithuania, compared with those of Lyons. 8vo. 656 p. 104 plates. 1792.

The author of this singular work appears to have felt a desire not to be inferior to any modern innovator in botany, and for this end to have made as much alteration as he well could in the Linnean nomenclature. This is it's chief merit, if merit it be ; to which we can only add, that the paper and press work are good : of it's correctness we shall say nothing ; and the plates, which are those of Richerus de Bellevall, are still less deserving commendation. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. xviii. Erlangen. *Gesammelte Nachrichten über den Macassarischen Giftbaum, &c.* A Collection of Accounts concerning the Poison Tree of Macassar : by E. W. Martius, Member of the Botanical Society of Ratisbon. 8vo. 43 p. 1 coloured plate. 1792.

This is a good compilation for those who wish to know the various and often contradictory accounts given of the bohun upas.

Journal de Physique.

MINERALOGY.

ART. xix. Vienna. *Freymüthige Gedanken über H. Inf. Werner's Verbeffungen in der Mineralogie, &c.* Free Thoughts on Mr. Inspector Werner's Improvements in Mineralogy ; with some Remarks on Mr. Assessor Karsten's Description of Lefke's Cabinet of Minerals : by Abbe Estner. 8vo. 64 p. 1790.

The system of inspector W. has been highly extolled by some, and severely censured by others ; nor does it appear that its merits have yet been accurately ascertained. The objections of ab. E. are not all well founded, but many of his observations are certainly just. His remarks on Mr. K.'s work are some of them important. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. xx. *Ueber H. Werners Verbeffungen in der Mineralogie, &c.* On Mr. Werner's Improvements in Mineralogy : occasioned by ab. Estner's 'Free Thoughts, &c.' : by Mine-counsellor Karsten. 8vo. 79 p. 1793.

In

In this pamphlet Mr. K. defends the system of Werner against the objections made to it in the preceding article : at the same time he frankly acknowledges and corrects his own mistakes. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

GEOGRAPHY.

ART. XXI. *Lemberg.* Mr. Hacquet, our prof. of natural philosophy, is just returned from a tour through the Carpathian mountains. He began his examination on the northern side, near Fokczan, where the chain makes an angle and wends to the westward. The height of the mountains is from four hundred to a thousand fathoms above the level of the sea ; and they consist principally of sandstone. Behind this chain, on the southern side, in the Zipser palatinate of Hungary, or at the entrance of the valley of Novitany in Gallizia, a branch of the chain of a very different kind abruptly begins. This southern branch is a truly alpine mountain, consisting partly of granite, primitive limestone, and the like. It extends eight or ten [German] miles, and terminates in a low mountain to the west. The highest point of the whole Carpathian chain, is mount Kriwan, in the county of Liptau. It consists of coarse granite ; and it's height above the sea, measured by the barometer, is 12:9 toises, Paris measure, to a small fraction. As Lwow, or Lemberg, the metropolis of Gallizia, is 160 fathoms above the level of the Black Sea, or 162 above that of the ocean, it is not to be wondered at, that no one of the rivers rising in the Carpathian mountains takes it's course by that town ; whence it is to be feared, that, increasing as it does in size and populousness, the want of water will soon become a serious detriment to it. It is, perhaps, the only metropolis in Europe built at a distance from the sea, and without the advantage of a river. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

HUSBANDRY.

ART. XXII. *Dresden.* *Die veredelte Kaninchenei, &c.* The Improvement of the Breed of Rabbits by Silken-haired Buck-rabbits ; as a second Part of J. C. S. Mayer's Introduction to Angora or English Rabbit Breeding : by J. Riem. 8vo. 112 p. 1791.

Mr. R. has found, that the male Angora rabbit, and the common female rabbit, after having been kept two or three days by themselves, and then turned loose together in a place with which they are unacquainted, will breed, and in a few generations the hair of their young will be greatly improved. The opinion, that old males destroy the young when they find them, Mr. R. asserts to be unfounded : he has known an old female destroy the litter of a young one, which she had laid in the empty nest of the former : and he supposes similar instances occasioned the erroneous notion abovementioned.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXIII. *Freyberg.* *Kurzer Unterricht für den praktischen Landwirth, &c.* Brief Instructions for the practical Husbandman, to make new Fish Ponds at a small Expence, to secure Dams from being overflowed, to increase the Nutriment of Fish according to certain Experiments, and to construct and distribute Irrigations on physical Principles, with Information respecting Stall-foddering : by Christian Gottlob Herrmann, Member of the Economical Society of Leipzig. 8vo. 287 p. with plates. 1791.

We

We find in this book much good information on the subjects mentioned in the title page.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

POLITICAL OECONOMY.

ART. XXIV. Copenhagen. *Bemerkungen über den Geist der neueren Landwirthschafts-Gesetze, &c.* Remarks on the Spirit of the late Laws relative to Rural Economy made in Denmark, and on the Complaints made against them: by C. U. D. von Eggers. 8vo. 80 p. 1792.

No reform can be made, however necessary, no innovation can be attempted however useful, but some who profit by the abuses to be removed, and others who from inveterate habit and deep-rooted prejudice think no good can compensate the demolition of a practice however corrupt if consecrated by age, will stir heaven and earth to make the general benefit yield to their selfish views. Such have not been wanting in Denmark to complain of a virtuous prince, whilst endeavouring to promote the happiness of the lower class of his subjects. This pamphlet, therefore, we recommend, as stating those complaints, the spirit of the reforms that led to them, and a few solid arguments by which they are completely overthrown. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

ART. XXV. *Nuremberg and Altdorf.* The worthy pastor, Mr. Strobel, continues his New Fragments of Literature [see our Rev. Vol. xiv. p. 116] in a way that highly deserves approbation. In the 1st Part of Vol. iv. he gives us a full and well-written life of Dr. J. Drach, or Draconites, as he styled himself; a man now almost forgotten, though not without celebrity at the time of the reformation. Amongst some literary miscellanies at the end of this part we cannot help noticing an address from Luther to the princes of his time, taken from his epistles. It is as follows. ‘The people are stirred up on every side, and have opened their eyes: they will not, they cannot be overpowered by force. It is the Lord who does these things, and conceals from the eyes of princes the dangers that threaten them; nay he will forward them by their blindness and violence, so that I think I behold Germany swimming in blood. It is a matter of serious consequence that presses on us; whilst foolish princes regard not the cause of the people, so they can but accomplish their own mad purposes, and gratify their inveterate animosities. I wish that princes would act and decree modestly and without violence: let them consider, that the people are not now what they have hitherto been; and let them know, that the sword of their subjects (*gladium domesticum*) most assuredly hangs over their heads.’ Such were the words of the great reformer Luther, whose spirit every protestant professes at least to approve, however his conduct may bely that approbation; and at a time when that reformation, which we pride ourselves in having embraced, was as virulently decried by all who were interested in the perpetuation of abuses, and in keeping the people in the dark, as every attempt at reform is now by those who have the same interested views.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

ART. XXVI. Berlin. *Ueber den Menschen & seine Verhältnisse.* On Man and his Relations. 8vo. 253 p. 1792.

The title of this book is comprehensive, and no doubt more might have been said on the subject than our author has included in these fourteen dialogues; but he has offered many useful hints, which the reader may follow up with much profit. Man is designed to pursue his own individual happiness, and to be an instrument of the happiness of others: but in the present state of society he is educated in unnatural and arbitrary principles, and is all his life time a slave to conventional regulations, at open war with the intentions of nature. To render man what he ought to be, he should be educated according to the immutable laws of nature and truth: he would then be a good man, and a good member of society. In the moral education of youth sermonizing and entreaty are of little avail, and rewards and punishments ought not to be employed as incentives to action or forbearance. The only motives by which they are led should be those which inhere in the act, and relate to the agent. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXVII. Amsterdam. *De Plichten van Handwerkslieden en Dienstboden, &c.* The Duties of Workmen and Domestics: by Dirk Boing. 8vo. 84 p. 1791.

The respectable Society for the Promotion of the general Weal offered a prize for the best moral instructions for servants and workmen, and this is the work to which it was awarded. Mr. B. shows clearly to those for whom it was intended, that the performance of their duties is the most effectual method of benefiting themselves: and a poem by Mrs. A. Dekken, appended to his work, appears well calculated to promote its efficacy. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ART. XXVIII. Konigsberg and Leipzic. *Euripidis Tragædias, Drama Satyricum, & Fragmenta, &c.* The Tragedies, satyric Drama, and Fragments of Euripides, revised from the best Authorities: by Chr. Dan. Beck: to which are added a perpetual Commentary and a Glossary. Vol. 1. Hecuba. Orestes. Phœnissæ. Medea. 8vo. 240 p. price 1 r. 4 g. 1792.

Mr. B. came to this work with the advantage of having superintended the great Leipzic edition of his author [see our Rev. Vol. 11, p. 379], and we must confess it could not easily have fallen into better hands. His plan is to publish the text in four volumes, with various readings, Brunck's criticisms, and a few conjectural emendations at the bottom of the page; a glossary of the uncommon words, as explained by the ancient grammarians and lexicographers, appended to the fourth volume; and a circumstantial argument, with a critique on the plan and principal character, prefixed to each piece. Four other volumes will contain the perpetual commentary. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXIX. Leipzic. *Pindari Carmina et Fragmenta, &c.* The Odes and Fragments of Pindar in Greek, with the entire Scholia corrected, various Readings, critical Remarks, and Indexes: by C. D. Beck. Vol. 1. 8vo. 507 p. 1792.

The

The design of prof. B. in this undertaking was probably to supersede the expensive Oxford edition of Pindar, by publishing the scholia necessary to understand that poet. In this we find the completion of a wish, which, probably in common with all the admirers of the Theban bard, we have long entertained; and in a manner that must ensure the editor the praise of every impartial critic. The scholia on Pindar, which must be reckoned amongst the best collections of the kind, are in many places corrupted, in others confused; and the Oxford editors have increased instead of lessening the evil, by their negligence, which is too visible in the other parts of the work. In the execution of what relates to these the prof.'s abilities are particularly conspicuous. He has corrected them in a multitude of places, from the old editions, or from the conjectures of himself and others: he has ascertained the words to which they belong with more precision than was done before: the quotations in them from other writers he has examined, and pointed out their place: and he has not unfrequently enlarged upon the remarks of the scholiasts in his own notes. The division of the scholia into ancient and modern he has rejected, and annexed to them the glossemata, so that all the remarks on a passage may be seen at one view: these, however, are distinguished from each other by marks prefixed. He has employed equal industry on the metrical scholia, which precede each ode. The text of the poet the prof. has corrected according to his own ideas; chiefly indeed following that of Heyne, yet deviating from it when he judges it right, either on the authority of Mss, or from critical conjecture. All these variations are pointed out in the notes, with the whole collection of various readings from the Oxford edition, a Gottingen MS, and the emendations of critics, and a brief abstract of the principal illustrations of obscure passages: for it was the purpose of prof. B. to give the admirers of Pindar an edition, which should render preceding ones superfluous, and consequently to omit nothing that has hitherto been done to facilitate the study of his works. The new remarks and emendations too of prof. Heyne, which he imparted to the learned world in his Additamenta, unquestionably the best hitherto written on the poet, are here introduced in their respective places.

We are promised that the work will be completed in the course of next year: and to the third and last volume will be added, beside the index verborum, an index of authors quoted in the scholia, and an essay on Pindar, in which will be given the opinions of the principal learned persons who have written on him. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ANTIQUITIES.

ART. XXX. The ancient Grecian sarcophagus, now at Petersburg, [See our Rev. Vol. xv. p. 240] of which Mr. Le Chevalier is about to publish a description, is not supposed, by that gentleman, to be the tomb of Homer, but has generally gone by that name, from a vulgar report spread by those who brought it to Russia from an island in the Archipelago. As a work of art, however, it is highly valuable.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

COINS AND MEDALS.

ART. XXXI. Schwerin. *Verzeichniß von mehrentheils seltenen Medaillen, &c.* Catalogue of Coins and Medals, for the most part scarce

scarce ones, of the Dukes of Mecklenburg, and of the Towns of Rostock and Wismar. 8vo. 80 p. 1792.

This catalogue of coins deserves not the usual fate of auction catalogues, but a place in the library of the medallist, with the *Dukatenkabinet* of the late Madai.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

HISTOR Y.

ART. XXXII. Gottingen. *Index chronologicus, sistens Fœdera Pacis, &c.* A chronological Index of Treaties of Peace, Defence, Navigation, Commerce, Subsidy, &c., entered into by the Kings of Denmark and Norway and Counts of Holstein, with European or other Nations; also of Capitulations, Letters, and Privileges of Trade; from the year 1200 to 1789: by Ivarus Quistgaard. 8vo. 148 p. 1792.

The utility of this index will be sufficiently obvious, when we say, that it is compiled with great industry and accuracy. The titles or subjects of the pieces are given in the languages in which they are written.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. XXXIII. Zurich and Winterthur. *Helvetiens berühmte Männer, &c.* Portraits of celebrated Men of Switzerland; by H. Pfenninger: with short biographical Accounts; by Leon. Meister. Vol. III. Part IV. Large 8vo. 63 p. 6 plates. 1792.

The authors of this work, which was begun in 1782, are too well known to need our encomium; but we cannot avoid noticing it, as it appears to have had a much less extensive sale in Germany than from the style in which it is executed it deserves. This is probably owing to the greatness of its price.

A less expensive work, yet not unworthy of a place by it's side, is the following.

ART. XXXIV. Nuremberg. *Sammlung von Bildnissen gelehrter Männer und Künstler, &c.* A Collection of Portraits of learned Men and Artists, with short Accounts of their Lives: by Christ. W. Bock. Large 8vo. Part VIII. 1792.

This has an advantage over the preceding, in that the greater part of the lives are written by the persons themselves; and the annexed catalogues of their works will certainly not be unacceptable to the reader.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXV. Rinteln. A life of the late J. D. Michaelis, written by himself, we are given to understand is now in the press. It will be accompanied with remarks by Hasencamp, an elegy of the author by Hume, a review of his literary character by Eichhorn and Schulz, a complete catalogue of his works, and his portrait.

We are informed too, that an English translation of it is in preparation.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXVI. Hamburg. *Geheime Geschichte eines Rosenkreuzers, &c.* Secret History of a Rosicrucian, extracted from his own Papers: by H. C. Albrecht. 8vo. 294 p. with a copper-plate (a rosicrucian cypher, and the key to it.). 1792.

As,

As, notwithstanding all that has been said respecting the folly of rosicrucianism and alchemy, there are still many who are weak enough to be the dupes of pretenders to the philosopher's stone, cautions on these subjects are far from useless in the present age. If any thing be capable of persuading men from becoming members of societies that pretend to wondrous secrets, yet serve only to pervert the rational faculties and exhaust the purses of their credulous followers, it must be an exposition of their absurd and ridiculous proceedings, given on incontestable evidence. Such is the present work, extracted from the papers of one, who, from being prepossessed in favour of freemasonry, embraced that order, and afterwards became initiated into the mysteries of the theoretical brethren of the wisdom of Solomon, preparatory to his being admitted into the order of rosicrucianism, of which he received the first three degrees. Having proceeded thus far, and satisfied himself, that the art of making gold was the grand object of the rosicrucians, his patience was exhausted, and he quitted the society.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

R O M A N C E.

ART. XXXVII. Breslaw. *Marc Aurel.* Marcus Aurelius. 8vo. 696 p. with plates. Price 2 r. 16 g.

The author of this historical romance appears from the dedication to be Dr. Fessler. It proves him a man of learning and talents; and has much in it to be commended, though we must say it is not without its defects.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXXVIII. Berlin. *Aristides und Themistocles, &c.* Aristides and Themistocles: by the Author of Marcus Aurelius. 8vo. 685 p. with plates. Price 3 r. 4 g. 1792.

This romance may be ranked with the preceding; it has however fewer blemishes, with more beauties. The author appears to have selected his subject for the purpose of pointing out the faults of the French republic by means of similar ones in that of Athens.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

FINE ARTS.

ART. XXXIX. Leipzig. *Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste, &c.* General Theory of the fine Arts, given in separate Articles, according to the alphabetical Order of the Terms of Art: by J. G. Sulzer. Vol. I. 8vo. 779 p. 1792. Vol. II. 707 p. A new Edition, with Additions. Price 3 r. 12 g.

This valuable work is no doubt sufficiently known to our readers; but we must not omit to mention the present edition, on account of the great improvement it has received from the editor, capt. von Blankenburg. Scarcely an article remains unamended, and to what regards the literary history of foreign nations particular attention has been paid. The first volume has received an addition of thirteen sheets; the second, of seven.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. XL. Erlangen. *Nachrichten von sehnswürdigen Gemälden, &c.* Account of Collections of Pictures and Copper-Plates, Cabinets of

Coins, Gems, Works of Art, and Natural History, Collections of Models, Machines, physical and mathematical Instruments, and anatomical Preparations, and botanic Gardens in Germany, that are worth seeing, arranged in alphabetical Order according to the Names of the Places: by F. C. Gottl. Hirsching. Vols. I—VI. 8vo. 1561 p. 1786—92.

To the traveller in Germany this guide must be useful, as it is drawn up with much care, and it notices some things not mentioned in the title page. As a work of this kind, however, cannot be absolutely perfect, the traveller must not suppose, that he will no where find any thing worth seeing but what is here recorded.

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ART. XLII. Chemnitz. *Thesaurus Bio- & Bibliographicus, &c.* A Collection of biographical and bibliographical Tracts: by G. Ernest Waldau, P. and P. P. NOR.: with a Preface by J. G. Meusel. 8vo. 364 p. 1792.

Many no doubt have experienced the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of meeting with little tracts for which they have had occasion, and will therefore be pleased with prof. W. for this undertaking. The contents of the present volume are: 1. J. M. Chladen. de Vita et Hæresi Roscelini. 2. J. F. Schoeppelin de Rudolphi Agricola in eleg. Lit. promeritis. 3. Mat. Vegensis Vita Joan. Duns Scoti. 4. G. C. Schwartzii Comment. de prima Maniliæ Editione (with additions by the late author). 5. J. C. Kapp de nonnullis Indulgentiarum Quæstoribus Sec. xv. 6. D. L. Wundt de Marfilio ab Inghen. 7. Comment. de Codice Ms. Constantini Africani de Febribus. 8. A. G. Ernesti Memoria C. G. Küstneri ICTi. 9. G. E. Waldau de Libro antiquo: Deutsche Theologia.

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D I C T I O N A R I E S.

ART. XLIII. *Weissenfels & Leipzic.* Mr. Jagemann has published the second part of his Italian and German Dictionary [see our Rev. Vol. xiii. p. 240], containing the German before the Italian, in one volume of 1414 p. He has taken Adelung's Dictionary for its basis, and of its execution we may say just what we did of the former volume.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

E D U C A T I O N.

ART. XLIV. We find the *Golden Mirrour* [see our Rev. Vol. xv, p. 480] is nothing more than a work pirated from the *Instructions for young female Servants*, already noticed by us with praise [*ib. Vol. vii, p. 240*], as it contains scarcely any thing but literal extracts from the latter.

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THE
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For JUNE, 1793.

POLITICO-PHILOSOPHY.

ART. I. *An Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its Influence on general Virtue and Happiness.* By William Godwin. 2 Vols. 4to. 895 Pages. Price 1l. 16s. in Boards. Robinsons. 1793.

OF all subjects, which can occupy the attention of a philosophic mind, moral and political science may justly be pronounced to be incomparably the most important. Pure morals unquestionably constitute the basis of individual happiness and public prosperity ;—it is equally certain, from reason and experience, that a well-constituted polity is highly favourable to the promotion of truth, and the advancement of virtue. Where the constitution of a state, and the administration of it's government are repugnant to the principles of wisdom and equity, there it is impossible for virtue to exist in any considerable degree. In vain does the moralist labour to promote the improvement of mankind, if his efforts be counteracted by a system of laws, that either in their immediate or direct operation, exasperate the evils, which he strives to correct.—We deem it therefore our duty to encourage every attempt, the object of which is, to illustrate the principles of sound and rational morality, and to establish the theory of a wise and equitable government. And we conceive, that the politician or the philosopher, whose labours are directed to this end, possesses a just claim to our most grateful acknowledgements.

Mr. G., desirous to present the public with a work, which, instead of being merely elementary, should embrace the 'larger views of political science ;' and persuaded at the same time, that politics form no improper 'vehicle of a liberal morality,' was hence led to undertake the present inquiry. These volumes, comprising a variety of matter not a little condensed, it will not be in our power to give a complete detail of the very numerous topics which come under his discussion, much less to enter into a particular examination of the truth of his positions, or the validity of his arguments. The utmost we can attempt, is to present the reader with as full and accurate an analysis of the 'Enquiry,' as is consistent with the narrow limits of a periodical Review.

Book I. treats of the 'importance of political institutions.' Under this general head are arranged the following particulars :—
• The history of political society.—The origin of moral character.

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